

# THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

VOL. 2., NO. 32.

## The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,  
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agriculture Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

### Terms of Advertisements.

Ten cents per line for each insertion when ordered for one month or less.

All orders with advertisements, should state the number of weeks the advertisement is to be published.

### Subscription.

We will send one copy for \$2.00; three copies for \$5.00 five copies for \$8.00, and ten copies for \$15.00. No paper sent without the money in advance.

We will also send the FARMER, and the Atlantic Monthly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4.00 Also the MICHIGAN FARMER and the Horticulturist or Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for \$3.00.

### CONTENTS.

THE FARM:	
What they are doing at Coldwater.....	249
The Treatment and Curability of the Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	249
Hints to Barley Growers.....	249
Spanish Fleeced.....	249
Seed Grain.....	249
A Wheat Midge Destroyer.....	249
An Imported Southdown.....	249
Sheep and Wool—Southdowns and Spanish.....	250
The Dutchess Shorthorns.....	250
Mildew.....	250
The Spitzenbergh.....	250
THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD:	
Grape Vine Culture.....	251
Dialogue between Mr. North and Friend.....	251
Horticultural Notes: Opinions about Strawberries.....	251
—Current Culture—Large Pie Plant—Raspberries.....	251
Peach Crop in Ohio—Propagating Pots.....	251
Annuals in Pots.....	251
EDITORIAL:	
Editorial Miscellany.....	252
The Crop Prospects.....	252
Literary and Scientific.....	252
Political Summary.....	252
From the Pacific.....	252
Foreign events.....	253
HOUSEHOLD:	
Poetry: Little Susanna.....	254
From the Country.....	254
Noted People of the Bible.....	254
Who are the Druses?.....	254
Tomatoes.....	254
John Walton's Farm.....	255
Housekeeping at a Premium.....	255
Markets.....	256

## The Farm.

### What they are doing at Coldwater.

Last week, the horse breeders of Branch county determined to hold their first county show, but the clerk of the weather was decidedly opposed to the movement, a severe rain setting in on the afternoon of Thursday, which suspended for a few hours, but continuing all night and until a late hour of Friday morning, accompanied by severe lightning and thunder, which struck a barn and consumed it.

The reputation of Coldwater for fast road stock is well known, and for breeding horses, this village is unrivalled. Mr. A. C. Fisk first started the Black Hawk stock in this county, by procuring Hero. This was followed by Green Mountain Black Hawk, which was brought into the State in 1854, and after being used till the fall of 1857, was sold to owners at Louisville, who still esteem him as one of the best stock getters of his class ever brought into Kentucky. He is valued there at this day at \$5,000 or \$6,000, and judging from the many colts which he has left behind him in Branch county, and mostly all from mares not distinguished for breeding, he certainly was a horse of much value. We had an opportunity of seeing a number of his colts, and all show remarkable speed for their age, combined with good temper and early maturity. In the trials held on Thursday, the five year olds were represented by two geldings, both of a chestnut color, and both pretty evenly matched, which in the mile heats, with a very heavy track, made the time of 2:48, 2:50, 2:55. One of these belonged to F. V. Smith and was named "Elder Sniffles," the other to H. N. Moore, named Watchmaker. The latter took the premium the contest being very close.

In the four year old class the pair of Stallions shown at the last State fair, belonging to J. B. Crippen, both from the same Green

Mountain Black Hawk, but from mares that had a cross of the Alfred or Sampson draught stock in them, and a horse named "Little Wonder," also by Green Mountain Black Hawk, made the mile in 3:10 and 3:9. The track heavy as before. The cross of this horse on the heavy mares seems to have made an excellent stock, for both these four year old Stallions are thoroughly matched, and both show size, weight, good capacity for draught, plenty of bone, and at the same time, style and action. These Stallions ought to make a fine cross on much of the farm stock for the purpose of getting good useful horses of all work.

In the three year olds, Mr. I. G. Miles showed a very handsome colt, Tycoon, by Moscow, and Mr. Seely a colt, Royal Oak, by Green Mountain Black Hawk, which made their mile in 3:18 and 3:21; and which it was evident to us a little more training could have put them through in several seconds less.

As a matter of course we visited Magna Charta, who is placed in a new stable built expressly for him. This renowned Stallion is in fine condition, and has lost much of that coltish appearance which he had last year. He has thickened up considerably, and shows now a compact, medium sized horse. We did not see him move, as he was not taken out whilst we were in Coldwater. But his owners are getting ready to show him this fall, and are full of confidence that for a five year old, it will be difficult to match him.

At Mr. A. C. Fisk's stables we found Black Prince, a son of old Black Hawk, that we think must possess a very close resemblance to his celebrated sire. This horse has grown very much within the past two years, and is now one of the most promising stock getters in the State, and at the same time of the closest descent from Vermont Black Hawk. Moscow is also at these stables in fine condition, and showing as much spirit as ever. During the past winter Mr. Fisk, noting the want of a link in the stock which he had, went to Kentucky, and after examining the colts at various stables, at last selected a two year old thoroughbred, of the stock of R. A. Alexander, named Warfield. This colt is by imported Sovereign, and his dam Isola is by old Bertrand, a most famous racer, sired by the celebrated Sir Archy. From such stock we ought to have one of the best of colts, and we think Warfield is a good one, and that he is well calculated to do good service to much of our stock in this State. Though but two years old last May, he already stands sixteen hands high, and has a barrel like a hoghead, round, full, and with ribs standing out clear to his hips, though not in heavy flesh he measures round his chest within an inch of six feet, and round his loins the very same. He is not only very deep in the chest but he is very full through the heart. For a two year old he looks almost too large in body for his limbs, which are very fine, clean, flat and well muscled, but he stands beautifully straight upon them. His head is clean and broad, his eyes very prominent and full, his ears rather large, and somewhat coarse, his neck rather short than long in proportion to his size, his shoulder and fore quarters magnificent, his back and loin good, his quarters deep, full and large, a fine stifle with hocks well let down, but his hips are rather narrow across.

In this point Sovereign himself is most deficient, still the well filled width from the stifle to the buttock shows great power. The color of this colt is a bright bay, with dark mane and tail, and white ankles and dark hoofs. Warfield is apparently as good tempered as a lamb, but as yet has all the awkwardness of the two year old; when he fills out he must be a magnificent horse, and one that will leave his mark on the stock of Branch county. Every filly that Warfield sires should be retained, and when the cross is made upon them with the compact roadster stallions now developing themselves, we will see, what we will see! At any rate it is not likely that Coldwater will soon surrender her supremacy in breeding horses, with such stock as Magna Charta and Warfield to breed from.

Mr. Fisk, among his other stock exhibited a pair of Moscow yearling colts, which he had

already broken to double harness and were driving handsomely together. They were a stylish pair of babies in harness.

On the farm of Mr. J. B. Crippen, we found some magnificent heifers by Orpheus. All Mr. C's cows this spring, however, had bull calves, and he has therefore got some to dispose of. We looked them over with great satisfaction. They are all most promising, and we have no hesitation in commending those who want to raise the best kind of Shorthorns, to make a trial of one of these Orpheus calves. We have yet to see the man who has purchased one of this bull's calves, who has regretted his purchase. And every one, go where he will, is bound to make his mark. For the Duchess blood will tell, as long as a drop of it lasts. Mr. Crippen has no heifers to dispose of. In the place of Orpheus, he has purchased a young bull from the stock of Mr. F. Stone, of Guelph, C. W., named Wellington. He is a long, well set animal, red and white in color, of very good quality, a little heavy in the head and horn at present being only a year old, but both are of good form, the one being broad across the forehead, and the other flat. This bull Wellington, was sired by Third Grand Duke, a bull by Mr. Booth's King Arthur, out of Eugenie, by Grand Turk. The dam was imported Sanspareil, a cow of good descent according to the English herd book. Though not of so high breeding as Orpheus, this bull will unquestionably keep up the reputation of Mr. Crippen's herd, and we think will cross well with his Orpheus heifers. It will be an extraordinary animal that will effect much improvement on some of those we saw in his pastures.

### The Treatment and Curability of the Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Dr. Geo. H. Dadd, in the August number of the *American Stock Journal*, makes the following remarks relative to this disease which has been subdued in Massachusetts, and very largely through his instrumentality as one of the commissioners:

As regards the curability of this malady, I agree with our principal authorities, that there is no uniform, nor reliable mode of treatment known to science, and almost all surgeons that have treated, or experimented on the treatment of the contagious or infectious pleuro-pneumonia, consider it an incurable disease. It is a well known fact that many of the subjects of this malady are apparently cured, thrive well, fatten, and their carcasses are sold in European markets; yet their lungs are seldom if ever sound; because, in the majority of cases, there is found either altered structure, or loss of substance of the same. As but few patients can be restored to entire usefulness, it seems that the isolation of infected and exposed animals; the inoculation of those not diseased yet located near infected regions; and extirpation in cases of emergency, are the best means of managing this pest.

Because in ordinary pleuro-pneumonia, medicinal remedies, hygienic means, and the recuperative efforts of nature, conjointly or not, as the case may be, are said to cure the malady, it is inferred by some that the contagious affection can also be successfully treated, but facts show the contrary.

Should the disease, however, assume a milder form in this country, than it has in Europe, all the curable cases may be benefited by a judicious system of medication; yet in that event the malady will have its "run," as the saying is, and like ship fever, typhoid fever, or the small pox, will defy our attempts to "cut them short."

All that I should attempt to do in the treatment of this contagious malady would be to try and keep the patient alive while the disease was running its course; and the remedies are, pure air, sanative medicines and good nursing.

### Hints to Barley Growers.

One of the first malsters in the United States sends the following hints for Canadian farmers: "Allow your barley to remain in the stock or barn for two or three weeks before threshing. The grain must sweat some time; it is better it should do so while in the

straw than when threshed and in the barn; it malts better and will command a higher price."

### Spanish Fleeced.

Mr. JOHNSTONE—Sir: I noticed in a late number of the FARMER a letter from R. Thompson of Grand Blanc, giving a statement of the produce of his own flock of sheep, also referring to a notice in one of the late numbers of the FARMER of some quite heavy fleeces of wool, as he terms it, weighing some twenty-two pounds each, accompanied by a desire on his part, to know the blood of the sheep, and whether the wool was of more than one years growth, &c.—Without doubt those heavy fleeces Mr. Thompson refers to were shorn at a little neighborhood shearing match which took place at my barn in Franklin, about four miles west of Tecumseh, the 2d of June last. Consequently I can answer his inquiries understandingly. The sheep were all of pure Spanish blood, and the wool was of one years growth only. Five fleeces, among which was one ewe fleece weighing thirteen and one fourth pounds, weighed upwards of one hundred pounds. The heaviest fleece shorn from the flock was twenty-two and one fourth, the lightest twenty-one and one-fourth pounds.—I have a small flock of ewes of the same blood that average a fraction over ten pounds of washed wool, and there are others in this vicinity that will equal and perhaps beat mine. Mr. Thompson also expressed a desire if there were any Spanish sheep in the State (his being French) that would beat his to hear from them; whether he is beaten or not he can judge by consulting the figures above.

Yours Respectfully,  
A. J. HUNTER.

Franklin, Aug. 24, 1860.

### Seed Grain.

The following is the opinion of an English writer on the quality of seed grain, and its liability to degenerate, when once it has reached a certain point of perfection. The subject is one which is worth consideration, and certainly there are many who can testify that their experience will bear out the theory laid down by the writer whom we quote.

"There appears to be a limit set by climate, cultivation, situation, and local circumstances, to the quality of the produce of the soil. All cultivated vegetables have a tendency to degenerate, but this tendency is more than counteracted by the cultivation bestowed, until they arrive at a degree of perfection beyond which it does not appear possible by any cultivation to push them; and if this is attempted, a recoil is induced and a degree of degeneracy and inferiority in the produce appears to be inevitable. This is, perhaps, particularly the case in annual and biennial plants. Suppose a very prime sample of wheat is presented to us, such as might induce a farmer or corn factor to pronounce it one of the best he had ever seen, the presumption is, that this fine grain grew on land of the best quality, which was prepared in the best possible manner for it; that the circumstances attending its growth, ripening, harvesting, etc., had been particularly favorable; and that it had in fact, arrived at the utmost perfection which it was capable of attaining. Now, if this fine grain is used as seed, what will be the result?—of what will be the produce? Will it not be found to have degenerated—to be much inferior to the seed used? Improve, it cannot; that it will remain stationary, is just possible; but that it will 'go back' is almost certain. When grain is used which has reached the maximum—wheat weighing sixty-eight pounds per bushel, barley weighing fifty-eight pounds per bushel, oats weighing forty-eight pounds per bushel—is the produce reaped equal in quality to the seed sown, or is it not always a few pounds, and often a considerable number of pounds, lighter? The plants appear constitutionally incapable of producing an equal to that grain from which they sprang, because it had attained that degree of perfection beyond which it could not possibly go, and, therefore, retrograde it must for a season; but having done so it will advance again the following season, if climate, soil,

and circumstances, are favorable; should these prove unfavorable, it will continue to retrograde. If this doctrine is correct, it follows, that to raise a first-rate article as produce, we must use an article of lower quality as seed. Agricultural societies offer premiums for the best samples of 'seed wheat.' Many competitors come forward with splendid samples; bright, heavy, plump, and beautiful. The superlative best—if I may so speak—are selected for the prizes. The superiority in point of quality being thus settled it is resolved, before awarding the premiums, to test the productiveness of the selected sorts; and for this purpose several agriculturists receive a portion of the seed, to sow on their respective farms. It is sown, reaped, harvested, and thrashed; and by and by, out come the judges' report, in something like the terms following: 'We find the quantity and quality so inferior that we can not recommend the wheats for the Society's premiums—just what was to have been expected. Grain of the weights I have mentioned, or approaching them, is about the limit fixed by our climate for their attainment; and if we sow them with a view of raising a better, or even so good, we shall find to our mortification, that instead of going forward, we have been going backward.'

"Change of soil and situation have no doubt an invigorating influence on plants subjected to them; but no change of soil or situation can add improvement to a production which has already attained perfection, and those who have been attentive observers will be led to conclude that when vegetables, animals, or even the mental powers of man, attain an extraordinary degree of perfection, degeneracy in those particulars in which they have been superior seems invariably to await their offspring."

### A Wheat Midge Destroyer.

A correspondent of the *Canadian Agriculturist* makes the following statement, which will be read with great satisfaction in all wheat growing regions of this country:

I am rejoiced that this week I can announce the arrival of a deadly enemy to the wheat midge or fly-moth; the farmers have discovered some species of ichneumon which deposit their eggs in the larva. One of these is very small, black and shining; the other is also black, with red feet and a blunt tail.—These are often mistaken for the wheat fly, but as it has only two wings, while they have four, the distinction is obvious. To observe the proceedings of the ichneumon place a number of the maggots or larva of the wheat fly on a sheet of paper, and set a female ichneumon in the midst of them; she soon pounces upon her victim, and intensely vibrating her antennae, bending herself obliquely, plunges her ovipositor into the body of the larva, depositing in it a single egg. She will then pass to the second and so on, depositing a single egg in each; You will observe the maggot writhing in seeming agony when sometimes the fly stings them three times.—These ichneumons appear in myriads on the outside of the ear; but as if impatient of bright light, sheltering themselves from the sun's rays among the husks."

### An Imported Southdown.

J. C. Taylor, of Holmdel, New Jersey, at the late letting of Jonas Webb of Babraham, bid off one of the bucks for one hundred and twenty six guineas, six hundred and thirty dollars. This seems a very large price to pay for the use of a buck for one year. This animal took the second prize as a two year old in the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of 1859.

We note that the Messrs. Webster, of Kalamazoo county have been adding a number of choice Spanish bucks and ewes to their flock, from the stock of Messrs. Chapman & Spafford, of Manchester. The bucks are by the sire to which was awarded the first premium at the United States Fair held last year at Chicago. Mr. Webster has about 1,100 in his flock, and the attention he is giving to the improvement of it is an evidence of the interest felt in sheep growing.



### Sheep & Wool—Southdowns and Spanish.

R. F. JOHNSON, Esq.—As wool has become one of the most important staples of our State, whatever relates to its profitable production cannot fail to be of interest to the farmer. The various statements that have recently appeared in the columns of the MICHIGAN FARMER, showing the products and profits of several flocks of sheep in different portions of our State, are, therefore, eminently interesting and useful. It is but a few years since three pounds of wool per head was considered a fair average for the flock, and four pounds was considered the ultimate. Now, however, we have abundant testimonials that six pounds and upwards is becoming a common average among many of our best flocks—so much so, indeed, that no wool growers should be content until he has attained that average, especially if his flock is not large. Already has Michigan taken her place among the first wool growing States of the Union, and it would be difficult to find, in any part of the country, flocks whose average weight of fleeces exceed those of many of our Wolverine farmers. In the issue of the FARMER for July 28, I noticed the statement of Mr. Thompson of Grand Blanc, in this county, of seven French bucks, (two full bloods and five grades), shearing ninety-one pounds of wool; being an average of thirteen pounds to the fleece. I also noticed the statement of C. H. Rockwood of Genesee, in this county, of his flock of seventy two, shearing six pounds three ounces to the head. These statements do credit to the wool growers of Genesee county, and will give further publicity to the fact that is already becoming pretty well understood, that Genesee stands among the first wool growing counties of the State.

I notice that my friend Rockwood expresses some anxiety, lest the farmers of Michigan may be misled by the article of Mr. Tibbitts, in a recent number of the FARMER, giving his opinion in crossing the Spanish sheep with the Southdown. There are some facts in connection with this experiment of Mr. Tibbitts that are worthy of examination. It seems that fifteen yearlings averaged 6½ pounds of wool per head—the heaviest fleece weighing nine pounds, and the lightest five pounds seven ounces. They were the result of a cross of a Southdown buck upon three quarters blood Spanish ewes. Hence we may conclude they were half Southdown, three eighths Spanish, and one-eighth native. Mr. Rockwood remarks, that "it is very evident that his clip got its average from the Spanish ewes." For the purposes of examination we will take it for granted that such was the fact. What then does it prove?—First, that a cross between the Spanish and Southdown does not sacrifice the wool, in quantity—for who will claim that 6½ pounds is not fully up to the average of the best Spanish flocks, and five ounces above the excellent flock of Mr. Rockwood, taking his own statement. Second, that very little loss is sustained on the score of quality, as Mr. T. sold his wool for 42 cents a pound.

Before examining this subject further, permit me here to remark that, so far as I am informed, the advocates of the Southdowns never have claimed for them peculiar excellence as a wool growing sheep. On the contrary, while the verdict of the great majority of the American people has placed the Spanish merino at the head of all wool growing sheep, the Southdowns have been with equal unanimity voted the first position among the meat producing classes. In our devotion to the Spanish sheep, let us not so far suffer the "wool to be pulled over our eyes" as to forget that the world must be fed as well as clad; and when we take into consideration the fact which, though not properly considered, is admitted by all, that a given amount of meat can be produced at less expense in mutton than in any other form, is it not an important matter that the best class of mutton sheep should find a place among us, and receive the fostering care of our best agriculturists? especially so, when we have seen, as in case of Mr. Tibbitts, it can be done without any material sacrifice of the fleece. It is well known that the Messrs. Whitfield of Oakland county have repeatedly received ten dollars a head for their Southdown muttons, from the Detroit butchers. Others may go and do likewise, if they will; but it is needless to remark, that sheep, to bring this price, must be well fed, as well as well bred.

Mr. Rockwood objects to crossing, and remarks, "If I wanted to keep for mutton, I would get either Southdowns or Leicesters and breed pure." This idea is very good, in theory; but how will it work in practice? Full blood Southdowns are as yet scarce in our State, and will cost prices varying from \$10

upwards—and, with the increased demand for mutton sheep, not one tenth of the wants could be supplied at these figures. Is it not then well for those who cannot get the full bloods in sufficient quantity, to commence with such as they can obtain, and breed up to perfection as fast as possible? The introduction of the Spanish merino blood into our country has conferred benefits upon our agricultural community amounting to millions—but, had the system of pure breeding been adhered to, both Mr. Rockwood and myself would have long been in our graves before they would have been generally diffused throughout our country. If, then, the system of crossing has proved so useful in the introduction of the Spanish sheep, why then discard it in the case of other valuable varieties?

One more remark shall close this already too lengthy article. In crossing the Southdown sheep with the Spanish, as in other matters of experiment, I would advise every man to proceed with caution, first selecting a few and awaiting the result before infusing the blood into a whole flock, so that if the result does not meet expectations, the experiment can be abandoned without serious disappointment. NORTHERNER.

Goodrich, July 30, 1860.

### The Duchess Shorthorns.

Willoughby Wood makes the following remarks on the origin of the Duchess family of Shorthorns, which has always borne such high repute as the most perfect of the improved breed:

"The Duchess family would appear to have been bred with care at a period considerably antecedent to that usually assigned as the origin of the improved Shorthorns. More is known of its origin than is the case with most others, even of the most celebrated originals of the race. We find that Mr. Colling expressed a high opinion of this family at a period long antecedent to that of their being crossed with Belvidere.\* Indeed, the very considerable price which Mr. Bates paid for the Duchess which he bought at Mr. Colling's sale affords a strong presumption that she can have been no ordinary heifer. Of course, in speaking of events which occurred long before my own recollection, I am dependent upon the evidence of others. Subject to this proviso, then, I may state that I have it upon the authority of one who well knew the Duchesses in early days, that as a family they always possessed the high quality which characterizes them at the present day. My informant, however, adds that the cross with Belvidere appeared to impart to them a character of majesty, strongly exemplified in the Duke of Northumberland, which now seems as peculiarly to distinguish the bulls as refinement does the cows. At all events, this, like every other important cross to which Mr. Bates resorted, including the remarkable one of the blood of the Matchem cow, has been stamped with the approval of the public.—Not only have both bulls and cows of the Duchess family realized prices, which taken one with another, may be termed unprecedented; but other animals have, by means of a few crosses of this blood, in spite of short pedigrees, been sold for more money than the best blood of other families were apt to command. Thus, at Mr. Tanqueray's sale in 1855, three cows and a bull of the Oxford family (descendants of the Matchem cow) realized 1100 guineas (\$5500). Yet the pedigree of this family is not traced further back than Young Wynyard (2659). Is this preference for Mr. Bates' blood, and especially for that of the Duchess tribe, a mere caprice on the part of the public, or is it founded on reason? As far as I am competent to form an opinion, I certainly think the Duchess tribe possesses in an eminent degree those qualities which are desirable in improved cattle. Indeed, when the buyers of the world are congregated together, it will generally be found that their judgment is right. The question then arises, wherein the peculiar merit of Mr. Bates' stock consists? Mr. Bates required a Shorthorn to present a union of good qualities, instead of, like too many breeders, developing one or two points out of all proportion, while sacrificing others equally valuable. Beginning with the Duchess heifer, he endeavored to establish a family, every member of which should as nearly

\*It is generally understood that the Duchesses were not going the right way, when Mr. Bates bought him of introducing the Princess cross through Belvidere. Hearing of his existence, and of his being the property of Mr. J. Stephenson, he went to Whitehouse to have a look at him, and, as we have heard him say, the door of Belvidere's house being locked in the absence of Mr. Stephenson from home, he had his first inspection of him through a hole in the wall, and the bull appearing just what he wanted, he too seemed to have exclaimed Eureka! Eureka! Having ultimately succeeded, as we have said, in obtaining him from Mr. J. Stephenson, from thence dated the fame of the Duchesses.—Dumfries, in Mark Lane Express.

as possible approach the type of a true Shorthorn. That they possessed both symmetry and early maturity is attested by the numerous premiums which they won at the meetings of the Royal and other agricultural societies. The Rev. H. Berry mentions the Duchess tribe along with that of Daisy, as remarkable for their milking powers. Mr. Bates, however, soon arrived at the conviction that the degree of forcing which is necessary to command success in the show-yard is highly prejudicial to a breeding herd; and he consequently discontinued the public exhibition of his stock. It is possible that the fine quality for which his herd and its descendants are remarkable may be in part owing to his judicious treatment, in keeping his stock generously without forcing it unduly. Since his death, and its consequent dispersion, its value has rather increased than otherwise, as witness the marvelous Tortworth sale, and that of Mr. Tanqueray. In public competition, too, this blood has been eminently successful, whether in conjunction with other blood, like Mr. Ambler's Grand Turk, or unalloyed like Lord Feversham's Duke of Oxford."

### Mildew.

The Progressive Gardeners Society of Philadelphia, lately held a discussion on the subject of mildew, which presents some points worthy of attention. We find the report in the *German town Telegraph*. The Vice President of the Society, Mr. Grassie, submitted a brief essay on mildew which is as follows:

Mildew, whether on the vine, the stems of wheat, the leaves of the chrysanthemum, gooseberry, pea, rose, or peach, is the result of parasitic fungi, the roots of which penetrate the epidermis, rob the plant of its juices, and intercept its respiration. It is generally admitted that every species of plant has its own peculiar forms of vegetation and animal parasites. Although the same species may not unfrequently be found on different plants, in general they are found in greater abundance on the plants to which they appear to have some affinity. Thus we have the mildew of the peach, the vine, pea, berry, &c., named and known as such. This much is admitted, but what we want to ascertain is the cause of its origin. Here we find a diversity of opinion, and I may add, will likely continue to be, as on all such subjects.

There are three or four opinions more prominent than the rest and worthy of our practical investigation; it shall therefore be my object to present those views (as understood by me,) to the members, and learn their experience with regard to them.

First, we may take the President's theory of it, in which some of the most practically observing men in this country and Europe coincide. At a former meeting he gave us the result of his practical observation, that plants by nature or habit, natives of a moist climate, introduced into a drier atmosphere, are victims to mildew; that dry air, as stated in the Theory of Horticulture, acting on the surface of tender vegetable tissue, was favorable to its development, mentioning the lilac and hawthorn as examples. It is a well-known fact, that in dry seasons we have more mildew than in moist; and I have no doubt all of you who have had experience with the peach tree on walls, in Europe, have observed that those trees that got copious syringings, were not troubled with mildew in comparison with those that were left to themselves. We had two or three dry, warm days this season, in April; with me, English gooseberries, where most exposed, were all mildewed; those in a more moist and shaded position partially escaping. Again, in sowing peas for fall use, if they get good, copious waterings, they are never much affected with mildew, and we all know that in a dry fall turnips are more apt to mildew.

The Second Theory is quite the opposite of the first. It supposes mildew to be produced by too much moisture; that is, the leaves absorb an excess of moisture from the atmosphere; the soil is too dry for a comparison with the air; that if damp and cold weather succeed that which has been warm and bright, without a good fall of rain, we are sure to have mildew; an injurious absorption of moisture by the leaves and stems of the plant's taken place, the ascent of the true sap is retarded, a retrograde motion of the fluids is produced, and the plant becomes the food of fungi. I may add that this theory has been very generally accepted as the true one.

The Third Theory is that fungi are communicated to the plants from the soil and developed within the tissue, and that they afterwards make their way through the stem; that every specimen emits annually my-

riads of minute seeds (spores), and these are wafted through the air. They may remain dormant until a convenient season, then vegetate and reproduce spores;—that they have likewise the power of spreading by throwing out offsets from the roots, so that they are never absent from the soil, but at one period or other are to be found on the plants subject to their attacks.

The Fourth Theory is, that mildew is caused by the distempered juices of plants, and no one ever saw mildew upon the leaves of a healthy, vigorous plant; in short it is not so much in the atmosphere either wet or dry, although it originates on the surface of plants, but that the tissue of the subject has always been previous to being attacked, in a diseased state. I have never found mildew attack any grape vines under my charge but once, some three years ago, and then slightly; it was on the variety called *White Niece*; the previous fall the wood had not been well ripened, the next spring it bled considerably, the wood produced was unhealthy, watery and spongy, hence a fit subject for mildew. We have several cures in the way of sulphur, nitre, common salt, the fumes of black sulphur, hydro-sulphate of lime, &c. But prevention is always preferable to curative operations, and I have no doubt that if vines are kept in due vigor, well drained, the border protected against excesses of either moisture or dryness, and the leaves protected from sudden atmospheric changes, they will never be visited by mildew. For those who may require a cure, I may mention that I have never found it necessary to cover the bunch and leaves of the grape with sulphur; only simply spreading it about, is generally effective. Hydro sulphate of lime is made of equal parts quick lime and sulphur, one pound of each to five pints water, boiled for ten minutes; to this add 100 parts more water, let it clear and syringe with it. Common salt for roses, peas, and similar out door crops, two ounces to the gallon of water; of nitre, one ounce to the gallon; with this syringe the plants.

William Saunders seemed to favor the dry air theory. He says:

Damp had been adduced as the cause of mildew, but I cannot agree with this conclusion. It has been asked, how shall we prevent mildew in graperies? I say, by admitting little air, and no air below. If mildew be caused by damp, how do we account for the absence of mildew on the gooseberry in the moist climate of Scotland. I may also mention that while in New Haven, Conn. we had a very damp season in 1850, and there that year I had fine gooseberries, free from mildew. The lilac here is not affected in wet seasons as it is in dry and the hawthorn—what destroys the hawthorn in this climate, but our dry, hot summers? There is nothing scientific about this matter if we can prevent this dry, arid air, we can remedy all this. All the remedies applied have acted by producing this result: for instance, salt hay is used to mulch the gooseberry, and by preserving moisture, prevents the mildew.

Mr. James Eadie could not subscribe to the dry air theory. On the contrary had found roses attacked with mildew in very damp houses; in fact the damp appeared to be the direct cause of their being mildewed. I do not know exactly what we should understand by a nice, moist, growing atmosphere. I have experienced mildew just in what I would consider such circumstances. It has been stated that mildew will not occur if air is moist and currents of air avoided, but this is not the fact; the disease is there, it requires some warm, sunny days to make it obvious on the surface of the leaves. The mildew is established during the dark, cloudy days, and after maturing rises to the surface, when it is seen for the first time to the eye; but careful examination of the leaves will prove its existence previously; it is shown in discolored blotches, which exposure to the sun will turn brown. When the grape mildew is fully developed, presenting its peculiar white, downy appearance, it can be washed off with the syringe, but the disease is not washed out of the leaf. There is not a single fungus in existence that will develop in a dry, warm, atmosphere.

Walter Elder.—The questions to be answered in the discussion of this subject, so far as I understand it are: What is Mildew? Whence does it come? Where is it found? And how can we guard against it?

First. There are a diversity of opinions as to what mildew is; some assert that it is a parasitic fungus; a genus of plants of many species—which bears fruit and propagate themselves by seeds. And this answers the first two questions.

Third. Where is it found? It is found upon nearly all kinds of decomposing bodies, requiring a certain degree of moisture for

its workings, either in the air or in the bodies upon which it is found. Ripening grains that have been lodged by heavy rains and remain long wet, and when shocked and stacked, if not fully dry. Wall papers produce it, when the walls are long wet and the rooms dark; our wearing apparel and eatables, kept long in damp and dark closets and cellars. What we call "fire fang" in dung heaps is mildew; it is upon grape-vines, roses, peach trees, &c., when growing in forcing houses; turnips, cabbages, gooseberry bushes, &c., when growing upon a dry soil, and in a dry atmosphere and exposed to the sun. It cannot exist upon a dry, light and airy surface, nor in water. Wherever you find darkness, moisture and exclusion of fresh air, there you will find mildew, and decomposition going on; upon whatever living plants it is found, they are suffering from a reaction in their growth, and are in a state of decomposition. And mildew is the sign which is first observed upon the leaves, young shoots and fruits, and if unchecked will soon destroy the plants altogether. And it is only when plants are growing upon a soil and in an atmosphere unsuitable to their nature, that they are affected with mildew. The exotic grape growing outdoors in our Middle States, and the peach tree growing out-doors in the north of Europe, are affected with mildew; the climates being unfavorable to them. The exotic grape is free of it growing upon the hillsides of France; the peach tree generally, growing in our open fields in the Southern States; the rose in the open gardens; as heat, dryness, and pure air are their especial requisites, but when growing in forcing houses stimulated with rich manures,—artificial heat—a confined air, and an excess of moisture, their vitality is over stretched and weakened; a slight reaction throws them into a state of consumption or decomposition; hence the cause of mildew upon them. Turnips, cabbages, gooseberry bushes, &c., are free from it when growing in moist soils and cool atmospheres.

Fourth. How can we guard against it?—This in a horticultural view, is the most important point; but as it has baffled all the most skillful cultivators the world ever saw, we cannot expect to be always free of it in our forcing houses. We should grow all our plants as nearly in accordance with nature as possible; but how can gardeners supply all the requisites of many different genera and species, growing promiscuously in a glass-house? Where the exotic grapevine, peach and nectarine trees are only grown, the same remedy and preventive will suit them all.—Lime and sulphur will greatly arrest the progress of the evil, and save the plants and their fruit from ruin; clear light, pure air, cleanliness, a uniform temperature, the wall frequently whitewashed with hot lime, fresh slacked lime frequently dusted over the floor, will tend greatly, to prevent the appearance of mildew. The new-fashioned glass-houses with stationary roofs and large glass, are far superior to those with deep and heavy rafters and small glass, as they give more light and less shade, the manner of ventilation is also better, the whitewash upon the glass in summer should be very thin, so as to let the light be clear without scorching; thick whitewash is too cloudy in dull weather, which greatly increases the spread or propagation of mildew; darkness too is very hurtful to all kinds of plants when under a high temperature, and might cause a reaction in their growths, as sudden changes of temperature often do. Another cause of mildew is the crowding of plants too closely in the houses, which makes too much shade and retards the free circulation of fresh air among them, and who knows but when the graperies are long shut close up in winter, the seeds of mildew may be sown and not appear visible until heat and moisture are applied in spring; and it is for this reason that I think that every glass structure for growing plants, should have a chimney like a dwelling-house chimney, and always kept open, both to admit fresh air and to allow impure air in the house to escape.

### The Spitzenbergh.

EDITOR FARMER:—When I wrote to you in regard to the King apple, raised by Mr. Banghart, (not Barryheart) I had no idea of coming "Stunne" on the *Spitzenbergh*, nor yet of glorifying beyond plain truth the King apple.

We all think so much of *Spitzenbergh* that "a word against his honor spoke demands from us avenging stroke," and I confess that I stoutly did battle with the knife in his favor till his juice was gone, his skin was shrivelled, and the superior merits of King at this stage of the contest, were too evident not to be acknowledged.

Thanking Mr. Lyons for his kind "demurrer," I only hope that all the farmers in our State may soon raise both varieties, and judge by raising and eating, how much my remarks should be restricted.

Respectfully Yours,

M. M. HALL.

Hunters Creek, Aug. 4th, 1860.



## The Garden &amp; Orchard.

## Grape Vine Culture.

MR. EDITOR. I am desirous of starting a half acre graper, I have two or three kinds of grapes, each of which is confined to one bunch of roots. I desire to know how I may best use the roots, or vines themselves which I now have, as the starting point for my contemplated graper; and if I use the roots how I should use them, and when they should be put out; and if I use cuts from the vines, how and when I should use them. I have examined all my books on fruit culture, but do not find a satisfactory answer to my questions in any of them. I am not willing to pay the high prices charged by nurserymen for grape sets if I can make my vines on hand answer the purpose. Can you or some of your correspondents give me the desired information? I presume the information would interest others desiring to plant out small graperies, but not knowing how to begin.

L. H. PARSONS.

Corunna, July 28, 1880.

## REMARKS.

Mr. Parsons does not state the kind of soil on which he proposed to plant his vineyard, nor yet the varieties which constitute the two or three kinds of grapes which he proposes to employ; but, as both are matters of primary importance to planters generally, a few hints in this direction can hardly fail to be of utility. Our seasons, although bright and warm, are seldom unnecessarily long for the full and perfect ripening of the grape; hence the exposure should be a favorable one, and, as this plant in common with most others, will not tolerate a wet subsoil, if not already dry, it should be made so by thorough underdrainage; which will, also, render the soil earlier and warmer. If this prerequisite is complied with, our state furnishes few soils that may not be adapted to the growth of this fruit. Whatever be the nature of the soil, it should be deeply and thoroughly pulverized, and enriched, if needful, as at no subsequent period can manure be so easily and effectually applied.

Owing to the shortness of our seasons, the *Catauba* seldom acquires the full flavor, with us; except in very favorable localities or seasons; and even the *Isabella* sometimes fails to ripen within the last few years; however, an awakening has been experienced in the culture of this fruit, the result of which has been the production and introduction of many newer and earlier varieties, some of which are of the finest quality, and promise, from their earliness, to prove eminently adapted to our climate. Among these the *Delaware* is unquestionably the "earliest and best," and yet it has several drawbacks, which will probably prove fatal to its adoption as a vineyard or market grape in our State. The fruit, although very beautiful and luscious, is too small, under ordinary culture, while the plant is difficult of propagation, and comparatively a slow grower. Until the tastes and purses of our fruit buyers are better cultivated, this prince of "natives" must be confined to the grounds of amateurs. Were we, with the present knowledge and experience with this fruit, to name a list of varieties adapted to both the table and the manufacture of wine for the market, we would name, among the newer varieties, *Diana*, *Concord*, *Hartford*, *Prolific* and *Clinton*; which we would value about in the order named. They are strong and hardy, and will ripen early enough for our shortest seasons.

Grape vines of bearing age do not bear transplanting well, hence, Mr. P.'s best course will be to encourage the production of wood; and, as it is now too late for layering the present season the vines should be closely pruned, next November, and the cuttings of all the well ripened wood carefully packed away in damp sand or moss, in the cellar, or merely buried in the soil, in some dry and sheltered situation, till the opening of spring, when they should be planted out, in rich soil, cut in sections of three eyes in each, and set in a sloping position, with the upper eye just above the soil. They will need watering in case of drought. If the soil about the old plants is kept rich and mellow, and if they are pruned as above directed, they will, next spring, push an abundance of strong shoots, each of which, when two or three feet long, may be layered, and will produce strong plants, which may be removed in the fall, cut back to three eyes, and "heeled in" for the winter; or, if preferred, they may be planted directly in the vineyard, in which case it will be safest to raise a mound of earth over them, to be budded in the spring. Layers and cuttings should be taken off in the fall, especially the former, to avoid the danger of bleeding from cutting after the return of warm weather in the spring.

Cuttings are sometimes planted in the vineyard at once, to avoid the transplanting, with a small nursery in reserve, for supplying vacancies; but, as this involves one or two years extra labor in the cultivation of the vineyard it is rarely practiced. The most approved practice is to remove the plants to the vineyard, when from one to two years old.

The plants are usually set in rows, about five or six feet apart, each way, for vineyard culture, and trained to stakes six or seven feet high. They are not allowed to fruit till the third or fourth year, after which, two shoots are suffered to grow on each plant; one of which is cut back, each year, after having produced a crop of fruit.

During the past year a new system of pruning and culture has been inaugurated by Wm. Bright, of Philadelphia, in a little work on that subject, which seems to be very favorably received by the horticultural world. By this system it is proposed to plant the vines at only one half the usual distance in the row, and to cut back each entire plant, in alternate years, by which means each alternate will be allowed to fruit each year, while their alternates will be maturing a fresh supply of young wood for the production of the next years crop. This system is based upon the assumption that it is unnatural and injurious to force the root to produce, at the same time, both a supply of young wood, and a crop of fruit; while it has long been a settled principle, among cultivators, that the finest fruit is produced upon canes of not more than one year old.

Plymouth, Aug. 5th, 1880.

T. T. LYON.

## Dialogue between Mr. North and Friend.

Mr. S. How is the grass crop?

Mr. N. It is very poor; I do not think it will be half a crop.

S. How is fall wheat?

N. I think for the quantity sown it is a fair crop; but there is not any sown worth mentioning; not over one-fifth of what there was four years ago.

S. Your wheat appears to be free from chaff and cockle.

N. Not exactly; though it is the cleanest I have ever seen. Two years ago, I assorted my wheat that I now raise in the bundle, a head at a time, and rubbed it out on a sheet; but owing to thrashing with a machine last year, and manuring the land, there is some chaff in it.

S. How is spring wheat, oats, peas and corn?

N. They are a middling, or average crop.

S. How is fruit?

N. It is good.

S. Is your fruit grafted?

N. Yes.

S. How do you know that it is grafted?

N. They do not leaf out so quick as the natural. In the apple they have a larger and thicker leaf. The stock is more of a bluish and velvety tinge and has certainly 50 per cent. less spikelets, and the top more resembles a limb than it does a tree top until it is properly trained.

S. Have you the varieties according to the labels?

N. In general I have, but one of the bunches of 5 in number that I received from the Rochester Nursery, Samuel Moulton, proprietor, that was marked Jersey Sweetings, had three kinds of apples, i. e., four of the trees lived out of the five. Two of the trees bore apples similar to the Twenty ounce; one similar to the Gravenstein; and one similar to the Golden Russett.

S. Your trees are generally low; where did you buy them?

N. Part of them came from Rochester, part of them from Syracuse; but principally from Vermillion, Ohio.

S. Why did you not support the nurseries of your own State?

N. The nurserymen of our State are either too poor or too negligent to send out salesmen. I should prefer purchasing in our own State, but never seeing any of their trees, nor knowing any of the parties, to order fruit trees from them would be buying a pig in a poke. Almost all of the trees sold here are sold on time, from six to twelve months.

S. What is the matter with your peach trees?

N. I do not know. The thirteenth of them mildewed on the end of the limb last season and I see that they are troubled with the same disease this season. The peaches seem to be mildewed on the tree. I wish I knew a preventive.

S. What makes the heaviest part of the top of the tree on the east side?

N. I presume it is caused by the westerly winds breaking off the fibrous roots on the west side.

S. I see that your pears are the largest on the east side of some of the trees. What causes it?

N. It is probably caused by the frost that we had last May that killed principally all the leaves on the west of some of the trees, and injured some of the leaves on the east side. Two-thirds of the fruit was spoiled on the west side of some of the trees, while other trees were not injured in the least, probably apples and pears in this section of the country will always be largest on the east side owing to the westerly winds injuring the roots on the west side of the tree.

S. What is the matter with your nursery. I see that the tops are more or less injured.

N. I saw a statement in the papers that spirit of turpentine would kill lice on trees and not injure them, and I was fool enough to try it; and the spirits of turpentine killed every leaf and young twig that it touched and every louse I put it on, and no more.

S. What is the cause of bees leaving the hives when they have plenty of honey?

N. I do not know, but I think it is because the queen dies as a general thing, for almost always when I have found the bees had left the hive or principally left it, that there was no brood in the hive, and I never have found a queen in a hive that was principally deserted, either dead or alive. I have known bees to gradually decrease for two or three months till they were all gone, and one hive that made 92 pounds of honey on the bottom board in about six weeks, in the month of September entirely left the hive with 85 pounds of honey in it and 92 pounds on the bottom board.

S. Do you think that the millers destroy the bees or queens?

N. I cannot say. I know that the bees die off in great numbers, and if they were not replenished they would soon become extinct, and I do not know why queens would not die as well as other bees. I have seldom found over two or three millers in a hive that the bees had left, and they were in the moth state.

S. What are those screws for in the top of your hive?

N. They are for the purpose of suspending the hive at pleasure in order to raise and lower the hive. I keep the hive suspended during the hot weather, and have a bench that I can take out from under the hive so that I can kill the miller and not disturb the bees.

S. I forgot to ask you about the midges. I am told that they work in clover heads and on the mullins.

N. I have examined the mullins and clover. If they are midges that inhabit those two plants they are not the wheat midge; for the midge that destroys the wheat appears to be a small, yellow, inanimate grub or egg, while those on the mullin is longer according to their size, and will run like squirrels. I noticed some much longer than the wheat midge at its full size, but slimmer. Those in the clover was almost red and not so large as those in the wheat, and would run round as fast as a bed bug. Those that are on the mullins are not in the bud where the seeds are, and do not affect the seeds; and those that are on the clover do not affect the clover seed any more than a bee affects buckwheat when gathering honey. H.

## HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

## Opinions about Strawberries.

At the meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, the following opinions were advanced relative to the varieties of strawberries:

"F. G. Cary advocated Longworth's Prolific, and McAvoy's Superior, to be planted alternately, to insure full impregnation; the Wilson as a great market berry, and the Hooker as delicious. Wm. Stoms thought highly of the Iowa, or Washington. J. A. Warder found the Extra Red a most abundant bearer and very good; was unwilling to give up the Nicked-Pine; thought well of the Wilson for market; esteemed the Superior and Prolific, and thought most favorably of Mott's Seedling from New Pine, fertilized by Longworth, as a new prolific, handsome, and delicious berry. The New Pine (Burr's) is most exquisite, but a poor bearer. The new varieties attracting much attention, Downer's Prolific and the Austin Mammoth, are on trial, and we shall hope to hear good accounts of them another season. The best English variety yet tested is the Victoria, which sets better than any European yet introduced, and is a large, handsome, and highly-flavored fruit."

## Currant Culture.

Mr. Haworth, of the Cincinnati Hort. Society, said he considered the borer a consequence, not a cause of disease, on the decaying of the old bearing wood, caused from the great profusion of young wood from the crown of the root, and not from the root, as stated, which can be obviated by proper pruning, always taking the wood close to the junction, so as not to leave any bud to reproduce below the cut; and never cut the ends of the bearing wood, as it throws the plant into wooding, or too great a provision of laterals, that is never good for reproduction, but most obviously detrimental to the bearing wood. Never plant from divisions of roots; but, by all means, from cuttings, crowning them or branching them a little above the surface of the earth, so that they will not root; never much as recommended, as it gets roots that slough off the same or succeeding

summer. As to the longevity of the currant not being more than five or six years, I have pruned currants twenty feet high, and they were from forty to fifty years old, supported against a brick wall, the wood overhanging. The currants are great feeders, and it is necessary to apply manure on the surface of the ground adjacent to the roots; but never crowd it around the collar.

## Large Pie Plant.

H. G. Bulkley brought into our office a few days since a sample of Caboon's Seedling Pie Plant, which is a little ahead of anything we ever saw. The stalk was cut about two inches above the ground, where cut off, measured 9 1/2 inches in circumference. The leaf was 23 feet 2 inches in circumference, and the whole weighed five pounds. Can anybody beat that?—*Kalamazoo Telegraph*.

## Raspberries.

As soon as the Raspberry crop is over, the shoots that bore the fruit should at once be cut out, and all the suckers not wanted for fruit the next season thinned out and taken away. These two points are very important in Raspberry culture. When rightly managed in this respect, very few crops are more reliable or more satisfactory to the grower than this one.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

## Peach Crop in Ohio.

E. Fryer of Dayton, states that a general good peach crop has occurred only once in eight years in that section of Ohio. In such a locality a peach orchard house would pay.

## Propagating Pots.

These are now sold in Philadelphia and used with success. They consist of two parts, namely, a bottom part notched deep enough to lay a cutting in. These notches are all round the outside of the edge of the pot like the teeth of a saw. There are a row of holes in the pot at the bottom which permit drainage of water. This bottom part is filled with sand and the cuttings are laid on the surface, with their ends sticking out through the notches. The top part which sets on the top of the notches is then put on, and it is filled with moist sand; and the depth of the sand keeps the cutting at a regular temperature. The pots are about ten inches in diameter. Meehan of the *Gardener's Monthly* says on this subject:

"The invention of this pot is due to two observations. As we have stated in former numbers some of the difficulties of propagation arise not from water in itself, or from want of drainage to carry it off, but from the want of a medium that shall be unchanging in its moisture and temperature. Cuttings will often root better in water itself than in a well drained soil. By the usual mode of striking the surface of the sand will get dry, and must have water, and the changing circumstances cannot be avoided. This is corrected in the present invention by the cuttings being inserted in the notches in the pan, the top pan is then placed on and filled with sand. So large a body over the cuttings evidently must keep them constantly and regularly moist in the most perfect manner."

"The other observation was that no matter what may be the cause of the sap's ascent, the principle of gravitation had to be overcome by the vital force. As this force is always much weakened in a cutting, we should aid it by placing the cutting in a horizontal position, along which the sap can more easily flow than when set upright."

"The pan has been employed with the most complete success, and the theory deduced from the result shows the practice to be founded on correct views of propagating science, and goes a long way towards making a very common place idea out of what has hitherto been one of the mysteries of the gardener's art."

## Annuals in Pots.

FROM THE HORTICULTURIST FOR AUGUST.

Some of our readers, especially among the old gardeners, may not be inclined to regard annuals with much favor as winter-blooming plants; their favorites are the substantial hard-wooded plants. In addition to a certain prejudice, which we esteem misplaced, they look upon annuals in the green house as altogether unworthy of their skill; they will do well enough in the border, but nowhere else; almost the only exception they will admit is Mignonette, for the sake of its fragrance. We do not say that all of them feel thus on the subject, and we only mention the case for the purpose of adding, that skill, knowledge and taste are just necessary to grow annuals well as any hard-wooded plants whatever; and the young amateur especially will do well to bear the fact in mind. It is not the rarity of a plant, or the circumstance of its being perennial, that gives it its chief value, but it is rather its intrinsic beauty, and its adaptability to the purposes of ornamentation: we are quite too apt to seek the rare and costly, to the utter neglect of many old and beautiful plants within the reach of all; the former should be sought discriminately, but the latter should not be neglected. The associations which cluster around the flowers of our youth with so much tenderness, should secure for them a place in our most mature affections.

One of our chief objects in having a green house at all, and one in which failures are by no means infrequent is to fill it during the winter months with such a collection of plants as shall give it a gay and cheerful appearance, and afford us the means of a pleasant recreation and study; we say study, for we have little respect for a man that can go through a collection of plants without leaving them wiser and better than when entered.—We can give additional variety to this source of enjoyment by growing during the winter months some choice annuals, many of which

are admirably adapted to this purpose; some of them, indeed, for beauty of flower, foliage, and form, will compare favorably, when well grown, with the choicest of our hard-wooded plants. We have grown them for many years, and each successive year has increased our love for them. They are both beautiful and appropriate, and commend themselves admirably to the amateur. Among a considerable number suitable for ornamenting the greenhouse, we would name the *Collinsia bicolor* and *multicolor*; *Schizanthus Grahamii*, *Hookeri*, *Priestii*, &c.; *Lobelia gracilis* and *ramosa*; *Alyssum maritimum*; *Reseda odorata*, or *Mignonnette*; *Clarkea nereifolia* and *marginata*; *Iberis speciosa*, *amara*, and *umbellata*; *Mathiola*, ten-weeks stock; *Nemophila grandiflora*, *maculata*, &c.; *Rhodanthé Mangestii*, *Aercklinium roseum*, *Senecio elegans*, *Ageratum Mexicanum*, and *Whitavia grandiflora*. We have named them in the order in which we prefer them; and we will take occasion to say that we doubt whether the California annuals can be grown in perfection here except in the greenhouse; the *Collinsia bicolor*, for example, in the greenhouse and in the open border, would hardly seem to be one and the same plant.

Our young readers will probably be glad to know the best mode of growing these annuals, and we will try to tell them. Any light, rich soil will do to start the seed in; and if not already light enough, it may be made so by the addition of sand. Shallow boxes about a foot square, or of any convenient size, are better than pots; they may be made of planed boards, or of any rough stuff, and should have in the bottom one or more holes, about an inch in diameter, to carry off the surplus water; these holes should be covered with a piece of broken pot. Break the earth up fine, fill the boxes, and settle the earth by knocking on the side of the box—Draw drills two inches apart, and varying in depth according to the size of the seed. The smallest of the seed above named, the *Lobelia*, should be sown nearly on the surface, having just enough earth on them to keep them in place; the largest should not be more than a quarter of an inch deep when covered. One or more drills may be devoted to the same kind of seed, according to the number of plants wanted. It is best to sow the seed moderately thick, since much of that bought at the stores is often imperfect; it is a very simple matter to thin the plants out if too thick, which is not apt to be the case, since they are very soon to be transplanted. When the seeds are sown, press the earth upon them moderately hard with a piece of board, or the bottom of a flower pot, which will cause them to vegetate sooner and more uniformly. As soon as the seed is sown, the boxes should be well watered, using for this purpose a watering pot with a finely-perforated rose; the watering must be attended to daily; never allowing the earth to become too dry, or saddened with water. The boxes should, if convenient, be protected from heavy rains until the seeds break through, when they should be freely exposed to the sun to make the plants stocky and strong. It is best to keep the boxes out of doors till the weather becomes too cool for the plants; if they have been pricked into pots, keep the pots out of doors, except a few for early blooming.

Having sown the seed, the next step will be to prepare a suitable compost for growing the plants in. This may be made of two parts of rotted sod or good loam, one part of vegetable mould, and one part of fine old manure, with sand enough to make it tolerably light. If charcoal dust can be procured, it may be used freely with the best results.—This compost should be laid up in a heap in some sheltered place, frequently turned, and not allowed to become dry. Pots varying in size from two and a half to seven inches in diameter should be got together, and cleaned. As soon as the young plants have taken on two or three leaves, they should be taken up and put in the smallest pots singly, except the *Lobelia*, of which from one to half a dozen plants may be put in each pot. Proceed as follows: cover the hole in the bottom of the pots with a piece of clam-shell or broken pot, and fill them with the compost before named, settling it by gently pressing it with the thumb. Take a trowel, lift out some of the plants, and separate them carefully; with the thumb and fore finger of the left hand, take up one of the plants by the largest leaf, make a hole in the middle of the pot with a rounded stick, drop in the roots of the plant nearly to the seed leaves, and draw the earth to and around the roots with the stick, settling the whole by knocking the bottom of the pot on the table. The whole should be deep and large enough to admit the roots. In some cases, where the plants are older and the roots



of some size, the pot should be partly filled with dirt, the plant held as before, and the dirt gradually filled in around and between the roots with the right hand. If there should be more plants than we wanted for present use, they can be disposed of by placing three in a pot, but close to the sides instead of the middle; they can then be readily separated if subsequently used. As soon as picked out, the plants should be well watered, and the pots set in the shade for a few days, or till the plants begin to grow. The watering must be carefully attended to, always giving enough water to go through the pot. A succession of bloom may be obtained by sowing seeds at intervals, or by bringing forward a few pots at a time; but all the plants before named, when once in the bloom, will remain so for a long time. Seed may be sown during the month of August, and even September will not be too late; Alyssum and Mignonnette may be sown at intervals during the month for late bloom. The plants should be left out of doors until there is danger of frost when they should be placed in a light and airy part of the greenhouse.

Having the young plants established in small pots, our object is to keep them growing uninterruptedly until the time of flowering, by which means we obtain large, well-formed, and vigorous plants. As soon as the small pots have become filled with roots, which may generally be known by the latter running through the hole in the bottom of the pot, the plants should be repotted; and at this point some variations will take place in the treatment. Schizanthus, Clarkea, Matthiola, Senecio, Ageratum, and Whitlavia should be shifted into four-inch pots; so, also, should a part of Collinsia, Rhodanthe, Acroclium, Nemophila, and Lobelia; and another portion of these latter may be put in seven-inch pots, three plants in each, where they are to remain and bloom. Alyssum, Mignonnette, and Iberis may be shifted into five or six-inch pots, with from three to six plants in each. The "shifting" is done as follows: place the left hand over the top of the pot with the plant between the first and second finger; take hold of the pot with the right hand, invert the pot, and knock the rim gently on the edge of the table; the ball of earth will come out entire, being held together by the roots; but it must nevertheless be handled very carefully. A little practice will make the operation comparatively easy. Cover the hole in the bottom of the large pot as before directed, and put in a layer of small pieces of charcoal, pebbles, or potsherds for drainage; then put in some earth and shake it down; there should be just as much earth in the bottom as will be necessary, when the ball is placed in it, to bring the top of the latter within about half an inch of the top of the pot; the vacant space around the ball is then to be filled in, and the earth pressed down with a moderate degree of firmness, but not packed. Shading will not be necessary after this repotting. The soil for the Rhodanthe, Acroclium, Lobelia, and Mignonnette should have an additional quantity of sand added to it.

The after treatment will be somewhat as follows: Watering must be attended to, and the plants never allowed to wilt for want of water, or the foliage will turn brown and drop off. Acroclium will need frequent and abundant supplies of water when in bloom: make it a rule, when watering, to give enough to go entirely through the pot; on this, success in no small measure depends. The plants must not be crowded together; they must have room enough for the growth of their laterals, and be staked and tied as growth progresses. The earth on the surface must be occasionally stirred, and the pots kept clean by washing if necessary. An occasional watering with lime water will destroy worms and insects in the soil, and benefit the plants; and manure water applied sparingly will also be beneficial, but we do not recommend guano. A few of the plants may be left in the four-inch pots for early bloom; but the principal part of them should be shifted into six or seven-inch pots before they become pot bound; this is necessary to secure large and handsome plants. If they become pot bound, the growth will become checked, and plants break into bloom too soon. Lobelia gracilis is a trailing plant, and should be allowed to hang over the sides of the pot and the pot hung up; and that is also a good way of growing the Nemophila. Lobelia ramosa may be tied to a stake. Alyssum, when grown singly, should be tied up; otherwise not; and so of Mignonnette. All the others should be staked. Collinsia bicolor, when well grown, is a splendid winter blooming plant, the most beautiful, in our estimation, of all those we have named. But our article has reached such a length that we must stop for the present.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Buffalo. Jagersoll's Portable Press.

## STATE FAIRS FOR 1860.

Michigan	Detroit	Oct. 2 to 5
National Horse Show	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 4-7
Illinois	Jacksonville	" 10-14
Vermont	Burlington	" 11-14
Pomological Society	Philadelphia	" 11-14
Kentucky	Bowling Green	" 18-22
Nebraska	Omaha	" 19-21
Pennsylvania	Wilmington	" 22-25
St. Louis	St. Louis	" 24-27
Wisconsin	Madison	" 24-27
Maine	Portland	" 25-28
Ohio	Dayton	" 25-28
United States	Cincinnati	" 26-29
Upper Canada	Hamilton	" 19-20
Iowa	Iowa City	Oct. 1-
New York	Albany	" 2-
Indiana	Indianapolis	" 9-
Oregon	Portland	" 15-20
Georgia	Augusta	" 22-27
Alabama	Montgomery	Oct. 29 to Nov. 2

## 1860. ANNUAL FAIR 1860.

OF THE Michigan State Agricultural Society, WILL BE HELD AT DETROIT.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1860.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

## Editorial Miscellany

Mr. M. Drake, of Franklin, on Wednesday last presented us with a fine sample of Sweet Bough apples as specimens of what his orchards were doing for him this season. The specimens were very fine.

We note that the northern Berrien Agricultural Society are preparing their grounds at St. Joseph for an exhibition this season, and they have gone to work very energetically.

Our horticulturists will find some very interesting questions raised relative to MR. DW., in the extracts of a report of a meeting of distinguished gardeners in Philadelphia which will be found on the second page. We find that in some cases it is troubling grape growers, and especially the plants of the Clinton variety.

The people of Hudson, Lenawee county, have determined to hold a horse show on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September. Premiums to the amount of \$700 have been offered.

Detroit was recently enlivened by a visit of a large delegation from the Southern States containing many members of the editorial fraternity. There were many ladies in the party. They were handsomely entertained at the Russell House.

We have received from J. H. Gardener, Esq., President of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society, tickets and an invitation to be present at the annual exhibition, for which we return our thanks. Mr. Gardener also writes us that he has thrashed part of his wheat crop. 'The yield of the Cat Mountain wheat is twenty eight bushels, average on twenty-two acres of a first crop.—Amber wheat twenty-five bushels per acre, on a clover sod plowed once in August, being part of a field of twenty-seven acres. The average of the crop of this county is higher this year than in any previous year, but will not exceed eighteen bushels to the acre, and the whole yield of the county will be very near 675,000 bushels.' Such information as the above is very valuable, because it shows pretty nearly the true yield of the crop in one of the very best wheat-growing counties in the State. It also in some degree confirms the estimate of average produce per acre which we made a short time ago, though the total amount grown in that county would show a larger increase than we should expect. In 1853, the average production of wheat per acre in St. Joseph county was a fraction over 14 bushels per acre, and the total number of acres was 24,676, yielding altogether 365,621 bushels. If the produce this year be 675,000 bushels, at an average of 18 bushels to the acre, it would show that there was 37,500 acres under cultivation for wheat in the county, and allowing this number of acres as representing one fifth of the improved land, St. Joseph county in this year should be able to show 187,000 acres of improved land against 106,670 reported in 1854 when the State census was taken.

Only returns from eight States have been received at the census department in Washington. Amongst these is Ohio, which only shows an increase of 80,000 in her population since 1850. But then it must be remembered she has done something for Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, as well as Pike's Peak, during the last decade.

The Detroit police have at last taken active measures to kill off all unmuzzled dogs found in the streets. This will be quite a benefit.

## The Crop Prospects.

We have not yet seen any estimates that change the opinions relative to the crops which we have already expressed. Last week we expressed the general opinion that the prices for wheat, and especially for choice samples of white would advance as the season for the close of navigation approached. We note that there is much firmness felt throughout the State as to prices, and that within the week, wheat is generally better. At the same time we must note that there is going on a gradual change in the trade in wheat, caused by the railroad facilities, and now a great amount is purchased by the merchants or agents at the stations on the line of the railroads, whence it is shipped at once to correspondents at Buffalo or New York, without undergoing the process of passing through third hands at Detroit and Toledo. This state of business makes the prices ruling in New York still more the governing rates than they have heretofore been, and the fluctuation in that market are watched by means of the telegraph as closely in the interior small towns as in Detroit. The Detroit rates therefore, are not likely to affect the general trade in the interior as much as usual this season, unless the orders received should create such a demand that prices would be enhanced. This however is not likely, for eastern buyers will very quickly find out where they can lay out their capital to the best advantage. This direct trade with the east, will result in the produce in this State obtaining the closest approximation to the prices given at the east, the shipments being made with the least expenditure for handling and commissions, and in fact saving one of these important items for the benefit of the grower.

We note that the accounts of the foreign crops are favorable, but nevertheless there is great firmness and a slight advance in the British markets. Of the crop the *Mark Lane Express* says:

"The continuance of another week's fine weather has greatly altered the face of the country, and proportionately improved the prospects of a corn harvest. An immense quantity of hay has been well carried, the yield being a fair average, but the quality this season, in some places, falls short. The blooming period in wheat has commenced favorably, and never will those farms which have been well drained better prove the advantage of such an outlay. Well situated friable loams and light lands this year show as yet very little injury done to the crops, and, with favorable weather to the close of the season, seem likely to yield much better than was expected. The rain was just stayed in time, and the appointed weeks of harvest seem again reserved to the nation on the verge of a ruinous disappointment. Every thing is very late, and this makes the gathering hazardous. A good deal of barley still looks bad, and beans are occasionally infested with the black fly; but on the whole the wheat plant has borne the untowardness of the season astonishingly well. Oats and peas, again, have so far recovered as to promise an abundance. The markets have almost continued in a state of suspense, but there has been less of a downward tendency as the week advanced, and the average reduction does not exceed 24 cents per quarter. In France harvest prospects are equally improved, but, with wheat only in bloom in the northern departments, all that can be said is, that it is going on favorably."

Since the above was received, we have later advices which indicate there had been some more unfavorable weather, so that the crops were considered in rather an uncertain state, whilst there was a slight advance in prices.

## Literary and Scientific.

A dispatch from Sydney, Nova Scotia, says the coast survey steamer *Bibb*, Cape Chudleigh, Labrador, with a scientific corps to observe the solar eclipse of the 18th of July arrived here Friday for New York. It is understood that the corps met with great success as to the weather and their observations.

Moses S. Beach, so long the proprietor of the *New York Sun*, has retired and is succeeded by Wm. C. Church.

The *Westminster Review* for July has just been issued by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, N. Y. Its contents are: I. Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies.—II. The Mill on the Floss.—III. Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859.—IV. The Post Office Monopoly.—V. Ary Scheffer.—VI. The Irish Education Question.—VII. Germany: its strength and weakness.—VIII. Thoughts in Aid of Faith.—IX. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics.—X.—The French Press.—XI. Contemporary Literature.

The foregoing concise enumeration of the Contents of the present number is more convincing than any labored commentary we might write, or the value of review literature. It is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of re-publications of which this forms a part. Questions in Politics, Social and Political economy, Theologies, The Fine Arts, and Education, which can only be superficially touched upon in the newspaper press, here under-

go that calm consideration and discussion best calculated to insure the formation of a correct judgment, and to elicit the truth. Reflecting faithfully the impress of passing events upon the minds of the thinking men of the day, these Reviews form an invaluable companion to the newspaper. The newspaper has barely time to record the transactions of the day; the review notes the principles at work, and hold aloft the lamp of reason and experience. In the present disturbed state of the world, these publications are deserving of eminent attention; and the different principles represented by each Review afford the reader an invaluable means of comparison. Each number is complete and consistent with itself; and is therefore far preferable to any compilation from various sources which unites heterogeneous articles and combines inconsistent views.

The present number we observe commences a volume, as also does *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscriptions.

## Political Summary.

## MICHIGAN POLITICS.

The Republicans are preparing to open the campaign brilliantly. The following announcements for great meetings have been made, by which it will be seen that Senator Seward will deliver addresses at three different places in this State, and Governor Chase of Ohio at two other points:

At Pontiac, August 16th, at 12 o'clock M. To be addressed by Gov. S. P. CHASE, Hon. R. R. Beecher, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. J. M. Howard, and others.

At Ypsilanti, August 17th. To be addressed by Gov. S. P. CHASE, Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. B. F. Granger, Hon. Wm. A. Howard.

At Detroit, Thursday, Sept. 4th, to be addressed by Gov. Wm. H. SEWARD, Hon. B. F. WADE, Senators Chandler and Bingham, Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Henry Waldron, Hon. F. W. Kellogg, Hon. D. C. Leach, Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. B. F. Granger, and others.

At Lansing, Thursday, Sept. 6th, to be addressed by Gov. Wm. H. SEWARD, Hon. B. F. WADE, Senator Bingham, Hon. F. W. Kellogg, Hon. D. C. Leach, Hon. R. E. Trowbridge, Hon. Austin Blair and other prominent Republican speakers.

At Kalamazoo, Saturday, Sept. 8th, to be addressed by Gov. Wm. H. SEWARD, Hon. B. F. WADE, Senator Chandler, Hon. Wm. H. Howard, Hon. F. W. Kellogg, Hon. Henry Waldron, and others.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District of this State met at Ann Arbor on Thursday last and nominated the Hon. George V. N. Lothrop as their candidate for member of Congress. The convention was very unanimous in the selection, all the delegates from Jackson, Washtenaw and Livingston presenting his name. B. F. Hyde, Esq., would have been a candidate for the nomination, but his friends withdrew his name, so that the nomination was made without any contest whatever. Mr. Lothrop will undoubtedly canvass the district with all the energy of which he is capable, and as soon as the county and local nominations are made, we may look out for a warm time in the first.

The Breckinridge men of this State have issued a weekly organ which is styled the *Detroit Democrat*. It is published by E. Hawley, Jr., and takes strong ground as the exponent of the national party. We note by it that a movement to sustain Breckinridge and Lane has been made in Cass county.

## THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Breckinridge partisans of New York are going at their work with a will to do all that is possible to sunder their connection with the Douglas men. The convention which met at Syracuse on Tuesday last was firm in its action, and the determination of the party was shown in the nomination of a full ticket for Presidential Electors and for State officers. This action completely divides the party in that State, and renders any chance of a fusion there entirely hopeless. John A. Dix, the New York postmaster, and certainly a soft shell, has written a letter favoring the nomination of Breckinridge, but in favor of union of the opponents of Lincoln. But this advice is not likely to be followed to any extent, except perhaps in the case of local and county candidates.

The ticket nominated by the Breckinridge State Convention is: for Governor, Jas. T. Brady, of New York; for Lieutenant Governor, H. R. Viele, of Buffalo; for Canal Commissioner, Jas. M. Jaycox; for State Prison Inspector, Robt. W. Allen; for Electors at large, Gideon J. Tucker and Henry S. Randall. This action puts an end to any hope of a fusion in that State.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

North Carolina is one of those States in which the electric telegraph is but little known. Hence election returns come in slowly. It is conceded however, from what is known, that Ellis the Democratic candidate has been elected by a considerable majority ranging from six to eight thousand over Pool the candidate of the Bell and Everett men. The State is thus far considered safe for Breckinridge at the Presidential election, as there is no effort to divide the party, and Douglas has but few friends in that State.

## THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

The Missouri election remains as yet very much mixed. There are several points settled however. In the St. Louis Congressional district Barrett has been re-elected over Blair for the remainder of the term of the present congress by 146, whilst Blair has been elected to the next congress by a majority ranging as high as 2000. The union candidate for Governor, Semple Orr, has a majority of 2000 more than was given to the same ticket two years ago, and in other important counties he runs close with the Douglas candidate. The Breckinridge ticket so far as heard from, has a very light vote. It will probably take a week to settle the result in this State.

## THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The only State officer elected in Kentucky was the clerk of the court of Appeals, for which Leslie Coombs, the old and well known friend and warm partisan of Henry Clay, was the candidate of the Bell and Everett men. There was besides the candidate of the Breckinridge party, a candidate of the Douglas men. The vote for Coombs so far as is known indicates a majority of 22,000

over the Breckinridge contestant, who complains that the Douglas men cast their votes for Coombs, on purpose to defeat him, and with the design of showing that Breckinridge could not carry his own State. The result in this State balances that in Missouri; and the result will be to give the Bell and Everett men considerable confidence, whilst it discloses in some degree the weak points in the prospects of the several opposing candidates. So far as the important States of Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina are concerned in the presidential election, we should be led to set down North Carolina as good for Breckinridge, Kentucky inclining to Bell and Everett, with a chance for Breckinridge, none for Douglas. Missouri, for Douglas, with a chance for Bell and Everett, but none for Breckinridge.

## ILLINOIS.

The Republicans had a great time at Springfield during the week. The excursion from northern Illinois was a complete success. The procession at Springfield is reported as six to seven miles long, and the meeting was addressed from six different stands. Mr. Lincoln also made a brief speech, expressive of his gratification at the immense attendance.

"Down with the dust," is the motto of the great central committee, a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes from New York:

"The levy upon the office-holders in this city has commenced. Every person employed in the Custom-house has been assessed twenty per cent on his monthly salary. For instance, the man who receives \$100 per month must pay \$20. A clerk designated by the collector is taking down names and salaries. The amount is to be transmitted to the Breckinridge and Lane Committee in Washington. About ten thousand dollars will be raised in this way. Many a poor fellow groans when he reflects that he is probably paying for whetting the guillotine which in March next is to be used in his decapitation."

The late speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Orr of South Carolina, has written a letter to his constituents, in which he asserts that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin being a certainty next November, he believes that the "honor and safety of the south will require the prompt secession of the slave holding States from the Union." He likewise says that he would oppose the secession of South Carolina alone, but that if Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi would unite with South Carolina, then his assent would be given. There seems to be a sort of fatuity in the minds of all the southern politicians, which enables them to drive treason and nonsense in about equal degrees.

From all accounts the Republicans of Indiana and Illinois are making efforts that must eventually tell heavily on the vote of those States at the Presidential elections. Few can regard these efforts, in the face of the divided state of the Democratic party, without conceding that these Western States are at least doubtful, and that either party may reasonably assert claims to their electoral vote.

The Virginia democratic politicians are reported to be considerably exercised relative to the result in their State, owing to the divisions existing. The Bell and Everett men are supposed to have a good chance to carry the State should separate tickets be adopted by the Douglas and Breckinridge partisans.

The Republicans of Wheeling, Virginia, held a great demonstration on the 4th. It is but a short time since the republican press in that city was destroyed by a mob. The world does move, even in Virginia.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah is reported to have sent in his financial returns as the Dutchman's geese came home, quite a number missing.

Col. Fenway sets down the Breckinridge vote in Pennsylvania at 80,000, and that of Bell at double that figure.

## From the Pacific.

The Pony express brings dates from San Francisco to the 25th of July.

Ten newspapers have declared for Douglas and eight for Breckinridge. The telegraph posts have been set for 780 miles westward on the route from San Francisco.

Between twenty and thirty tons of silver ore from Washoe is now on the way to San Francisco. The shipments are regular, at an average rate of more than one hundred tons per month.

Continued serious disturbances are reported among the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, endangering the safety of the town of Guaymas. The Governor was at Hemisilli, collecting a force with the view to drive the Indians back into the interior.

New silver mines have been discovered in the eastern borders of Tulare County, towards the Owens Lake region. Specimens brought to San Francisco have assayed as high as \$2,000 per ton. A good deal of interest is manifested in the mineral development of that portion of the State.

FROM CHINA.—The news from Shanghai is to the 26th of May.

The trade of that city was almost suspended, and all the active merchants had fled with their treasure to Soochow for fear the rebels would soon attack the former place.

The Chinese up the Peiho were reported to be making great preparations to defend themselves against the anticipated invasion of the allied forces.

The Chinese rebels had recently been very successful. They had taken the large city of Soochow, and were holding possession of it. This gave them possession of the country in that direction within a hundred miles of



Shanghai. They were reported to be advancing toward Shanghai.

The American clipper ship Gamecock had sailed from Shanghai for Japan for a cargo of horses for the army.

From Japan we learn a lucrative trade has sprung up between Japan and the Allied French and British forces in China. All the principal supplies of the Allies were shipped from Japan, including 4,000 horses. The Japanese were sending native flour at \$2.50 per barrel, and potatoes at 1 cent per pound.

In consequence of the tea trade from Shanghai being suspended, on account of the rebellion of the interior, the Japanese are doing a handsome business in furnishing cargoes of the same article, and tea at Kanagawa for England, with cargoes of teas, raw silks, and other Japanese produce. The quantity of tea and raw silks available for export was astonishing.

#### Foreign Events.

##### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The latest advices bring dates from Liverpool to the 26th of July.

Affairs seem to be getting more and more mixed up every month, so that few appear to know how long peace may continue, or how soon war may break out. In the British Parliament, Lord Palmerston has been making a speech upon the national defence, which seems to have created considerable apprehensions of a war with France being a possibility. More importance is attached to what he did not say than to what was actually spoken by him. This may be regarded, however, as one of those periodical hurries into which the English stock brokers and capitalists are bound to get on every occasion when a new demand is made for more forces and more money. Lord Palmerston recommends the adoption of a series of defences that will cost forty-five millions of dollars to complete, and which would require an outlay of ten millions each year. This course is suggested by the augmentations that are constantly and steadily being made to the naval armaments of France, and which can only be looked upon as the means by which the supremacy of England on the sea is to be contested. No other nation in Europe requires that France should expend such immense sums on her war marine as England; hence the jealous view with which Napoleon's efforts to enlarge and increase in every way the navy of France is looked upon. Since Trafalgar and the Nile, the French navy has stood in a secondary position. The Crimea and Italian campaigns have established the prestige of the French army, but that of the navy has not been afforded a chance. Once established the glory of the French navy, and the sun of Austerlitz is eclipsed by the effulgence of the sun which lights the French navy to victory.

It is proposed to establish in England a new telegraph company on the cheap system.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have found that the wire could not be raised. The operator in his report states that the iron wires often appeared sound, but, on minute inspection, they were found eaten away and rotten. The gutta percha and copper wire were as good as when laid down. Portions which were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound, the tar and hemp having preserved the iron wires bright and free from rust.

The Goodwood Stakes and the Goodwood Cup do not grace the American horses this year. Satellite, one of Mr. Ten Broek's horses and a favorite, ran second for the Stakes, and for the Cup Starke was fourth. Sweet Sauce being the name of the winner of this great annual trophy. Centor seemed to think that other horses would win, and speaks in his last letter to *Wilkes' Spirit* of a horse named Wallace as being an extraordinary good one: he won the Stakes. The St. Leger at Doncaster is now the great race of the year, and for this Empire has been reserved since his defeat for the Derby.

A conference of Mormons was held in London, on Sunday, July 22. Speeches were made by several Elders, including Elder Landon, who stated that active efforts were about to be made to spread the doctrine of the Saints. Brigham Young was elected President, Revelator, and Seer, of the Church throughout the world. Other dignitaries of the church were also elected.

**ITALIAN AND SICILIAN MATTERS.**  
The King of Naples seems to have given up the idea of contesting the possession of Messina with Garibaldi, as his troops were engaged in evacuating that city and also the citadels of Catania and Syracuse. This leaves the revolutionists in possession of the whole island. What will be the course of the Dictator is as yet unknown. His expulsion of Farini, the commissioner from Sarin, is regarded generally as proper and wise in his position. It is thought likely that he will establish order in Sicily first and probably further the annexation of the island to Northern Italy, before attempting any project on the mainland.

The government of Naples has become liberalized and constitutional, and attempts are being made, by missions to Victor Emanuel, to gain his consent to some kind of compromise that will assure to the present King full possession of what remains of the kingdom of Naples on the mainland. It is not probable that Count Cavour will hinder the ultimate union of Italy under his sovereign, and though they may play with the Neapolitan rat, who is fairly entrapped, he will eventually have to give up; and it seems as though the Pope would lose his dominions also. With a fleet and army at his back, fears are entertained that Garibaldi will make his appearance in Umbria or the Marches and march southward upon Naples, gathering strength as he goes and having in his rear the moral support at least of the Kingdom of Sicily, with a clear route for recruits and reinforcements that may be needed to consummate his enterprise.

A letter from Rome says the Pope had refused to adopt any of the measures recommended by the French ambassador, and declares that, if these changes are forced on him, he will abandon his State.

Revolutionary demonstrations continue at Naples.

#### SYRIA.

The Syrian massacres have aroused all Europe. France is fitting out an expedition of 35,000 men, with a large naval force. England joins in the expedition. Two war steamers of Sardinia had been sent to the coast. A convention has been held at Paris to settle upon what terms the Powers of Europe may interfere. Meanwhile the Pasha of Egypt has offered the Sultan the services of his army to punish the Druses. The Sultan is doing what he can to render the interference of the outside Christian Powers unnecessary. But it is evident that nothing short of the most stringent measures will be satisfactory. These Druses must be taught by the same punishment they have meted out to their victims, that they are a part of the world, and if they cannot keep within the limits set by civilization, they must suffer the penalty of being pirates or banditti, whom it is necessary to destroy.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, who has witnessed the prosperity of some of the communities of Lebanon which have just been destroyed by the ferocious Druses, thus describes Zaahli, which was sacked and community murdered:

"We reached it in a day from Baalbes, on our way from Damascus. After fording bridgeless streams, floundering through soft meadows, scrambling over bare rocks and roaming over much desolation, suddenly we found ourselves in a flourishing, populous mountain village, full of nurseries and gardens, abundantly watered, lovely itself and charming in position, full of schools and not unblest with Latin churches. One of the best families in the place gave us immediate hospitality, devoting itself to our refreshment, and sheltering us most comfortably from a Lebanon storm. All the prosperity of the place was said to be due to the excellent Friars, who had labored there for many years with equal judgment and devotion, and whose best eulogy was like that of Wren in St. Paul's, to look around upon their labors in Zaahli. Now, alas, this oriental dream has sunk away in the outrages of fanatic persecution."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon writes from Baden-Baden to the British Standard. Describing the late interviews between the Emperor Napoleon and the German princes, he stops to express his "gratitude." He says, "On Saturday the Emperor might be seen early in the morning walking in the garden, leaning upon his walking stick, and looking more decrepit than his age might justify. It is a theme for great gratitude that he is not a young man, and that, be his ambition what it may, he has no great time before him in which to work out his political adventures. On horseback or in his carriage, all men confess his noble bearing, and no signs of decay are manifest; but, when he is walking, the spectator foresees that the greatest of men are mortal."

#### General News.

The Monroe merchants are considering how they may direct the business and grain trade of the county to their market, by the opening of a direct trade with Buffalo and Oswego.

The late heavy rains have damaged a large number of mill dams on the Huron and Grand rivers. At Jackson the stream rose nine feet above its ordinary level.

The residence of Volney Hascall, editor of the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, was struck by lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Hascall were both sensible of the shock, but escaped uninjured.

At Rochester, N. Y., a man named Davis has a little girl who lives on terms of utmost familiarity with a snake. The fascination of the snake seems to have a bad effect on the child, for it is reduced to only eighteen pounds weight.

The Kent county people are very wisely giving attention to the subject of what kind of currency they shall receive for their produce. This is a question in which all are interested.

Professor Brunnow has returned to Ann Arbor, and resumes his position at the Observatory of the University, in compliance with the unanimous request of the Board of Regents.

General Walker, the great filibuster, is again at sea with a party of emigrants for Central America. What sort of a welcome he will get it is hard to say; but we shall probably hear from him when he lands.

Flora Temple and George M. Patchen have had another trial of malle heats, but three in five, in which the little bay mare won in 2:23, 2:23 and 2:29. Patchen won the first heat in 2:23.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says that the real estate and personal property of Nicholas Longworth of that city has been ascertained within a few days to be \$3,500,000—\$2,000,000 in real estate, and \$1,500,000 in personal property.

A suit has been commenced against the Great Eastern for an infringement in the use of an American patent in the use of the paddle and screw combined as motive power. Damage is laid at \$50,000.

The new county seat of Isabella county has been named Mount Pleasant. It is situated on the high south bank of the Chippewa river, some distance from Sincennes City.

The redoubtable stallion Geo. M. Patchen is said to have been sold to Mr. Waltemire of New York for \$25,000. This is the largest price that has ever been given for a trotting horse in the United States. Some imported thoroughbreds have cost more than that.

At the meeting of the American Wine-Growers' Association, held in Cincinnati last Saturday, Robert Buchanan, Esq., stated that the wine crop would be a fair average one. The vintage will be nearly two weeks earlier than usual. The rot prevails badly in some vineyards, reducing the yield one-fourth; but the average product of the State is fully made up by a superior yield in other quarters.

A German paper reports that the Chinese Emperor is dead or dying. How it gets the news in advance of all other papers is more than we can say. We suspect that Hei Fung will give the allies some trouble yet, before they are able to pay their respects to him at Peking.

A late dispatch from Pike's Peak gives an account of the gross proceedings of three vagabonds, one of whom was pursued and shot, and the other two have been seized and are likely to get hanged.

The Directors of the N. Y. Central Railroad have declared a dividend of three per cent.

The Zouaves of Chicago have reached Cincinnati on their way back.

The Prince of Wales is meeting with a very warm reception from the inhabitants of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He has visited Halifax, St. John's and Fredericton.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Henderson, Kentucky, on the morning of the 5th instant, and a slight shock at Louisville.

The Chicago Zouaves have gone to Washington, where they have been received with all the honors.

## W. E. BRAMAN & CO.'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.



PRICE, \$40.

The want of a simple, practical, and reliable SEWING MACHINE.

At a reasonable price has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who have robbed the people, by their worthless articles, of many a hard earned dollar; and many persons have become almost disgusted with every thing in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are *really good and useful* machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagant high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the

**BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET.**

This, together with the flattering manner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you on its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most expensive machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:

1. In its simplicity of construction and action, and consequent non-liability to get out of order.
2. In the facility with which it works on all kinds of fabrics, from the finest to the coarsest kinds of cloth.
3. In the ease with which one may learn to use it, from its working equally well whichever way the wheel is turned.

It makes the celebrated *Elastic Double Lock Stitch*, without the objectionable "ridge" on the under side. Cotton, silk and linen are used directly from the original spools, both for the upper and under threads, thus obviating the trouble of rewinding on to "bobbins" as in most other machines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our Salesrooms and give this machine a careful examination, or send for a circular containing full description of it.

We will send machines, with full directions for use, to any part of the country.

**ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.**

Local and Traveling Agents wanted. Men with fair business tact, with small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum.

**W. E. BRAMAN & CO.,**  
No. 4 MERRELL BLOCK,  
Cor. Jefferson and Woodward Aves.,  
P. O. Drawer 881. 28-ly Detroit, Mich.

**THE WORLD,**  
AN INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY.

In which will be found the latest intelligence upon matters of public interest from every quarter of the globe. This intelligence is furnished, in some good measure at least, by newspapers already established and ably conducted; but *The World* originates in the widely prevalent feeling that the time has come for living Christianity to assert itself in secular journals more positively than it has yet done, and will derive its distinctive character mainly, though by no means solely, from its adaptation to the needs of the age. Neither assuming nor seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, it yet will recognize, in all its judgments upon the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of Christian principles. Its capital has been supplied by members of various religious denominations, and it will do its work, without bias, on the common ground of the great primal Christian truths.

**THE DAILY WORLD,**  
Morning and Afternoon Editions will be printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than that of any of the present New York two-cent dailies. It will give the latest telegraphic and other news up to the very point of going to press, and will completely exhibit the last phase of all the Markets that concern either the capitalist, the merchant, or the farmer. In quality of paper, clearness of type, and general attractiveness of appearance, it will surpass any journal ever yet issued from an American press. Its price will be ONE CENT per copy; or, when sent by mail, FOUR DOLLARS a year.

**THE SEVEN-DAYLY WORLD**  
will be published every Tuesday and Friday, and will embrace all the more important matter of the daily edition, with the latest market news. No semi-weekly in this country will compare with it in range of topics and variety of information; and, being perfectly free from everything offensive to a pure taste, it will be pre-eminently valuable as a family newspaper.

**TERMS**—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, Five Dollars; five copies, ditto, Eleven Dollars; ten copies, ditto, Twenty Dollars.

**THE WEEKLY WORLD**  
will contain all of the matter of the Daily of most interest in the country. Like the *Sani Weekly*, it will give special attention to its Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Departments. Its Provision Market and other Market Reports will be prepared with the greatest care, and the latest news from the country to which it would not prove a profitable visitor.

**TERMS**—Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, Five Dollars; ten copies, ditto, Ten Dollars; twenty-five copies Twenty Dollars. An extra copy will be sent to every person forming a club of fifty weekly subscribers, a copy of the Daily will be sent for one year.

Specimen copies sent on application.

Address: **WORLD OFFICE,**  
No. 29-2t 20 Park Row, New York.

**INGERSOLL'S PATENT PORTABLE PRESS.**

FOR BALING HAY, Rags, Wool, Broom Corn, &c. Simple, powerful and efficient—no belief to be the best in use. For particulars send for circulars.

**JAMES G. DUDLEY,**  
33 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**FOR A LATER AND BETTER**

**RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.**

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by the seat of the pants," and, both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs, it has been proved that the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved

THE *BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER*, manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, of Jackson, Michigan, is superior to the *KIRBY* and ALL OTHER

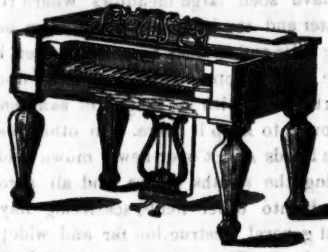
MACHINES, ever since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

**THE WETHERSFIELD SEED SOWER**

FOR SALE at

14 PENFIELD'S, 106 Woodward avenue.

## PRINCE & CO.'S



### IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS!

The oldest Establishment in the United States employing Two Hundred men, and FINISHING 80 INSTRUMENTS PER WEEK.

Combining all their recent improvements; the Divided Swell Organ Melodeon, &c. The Divided Swell can only be obtained in Melodeons of our manufacture. First Premium Awarded Wherever Exhibited.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CIRCULARS SENT FREE OF CHARGE, by Mail.

**GEO. J. PRINCE & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:—St. Fulton street, New York, and 110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Russell & Tolman, Boston; W. F. Colburn, Cincinnati, Ohio; Balmer & Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; Ph. P. Verlen, New Orleans; A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, C. W.

Our facilities for manufacturing are perfect, and from our long experience in the business, having finished and sold over

**Twenty-four Thousand Melodeons,**

we are confident of giving satisfaction. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

**GEO. J. PRINCE & CO.,**  
110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

**PURIFY THE BLOOD!**

**MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS**

—AND—  
**PHENIX BITTERS.**

The high and envied celebrity with which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

**IN ALL CASES**

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney's.

**BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.**

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

**BILIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, COLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.**

**DYSPEPSIA.**—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these Medicines immediately.

**ERYSIPELAS, FLEA-BITES, FEVER AND AGUE.**—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

**FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION.**—GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, MERCURIAL DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

**NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS OF ALL KINDS, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.**

**PILES.**—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

**PAINS IN THE HEAD, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.**

**RHEUMATISM.**—Those affected with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the Head, Scoury, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

**SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL** in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

**The Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters**

And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by  
**DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,**  
885 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.  
For sale by all Druggists. 30-ly

**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with new Patent new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information

in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular. Address

**A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.**

**SEED WHEAT.**

**TOOKER'S WHEAT, A NEW VARIETY,** matures early, berry white, straw stout, heads large.—This wheat has withstood all the hard winters and the ravages of insects for six years past, and has become popular. Price \$1.00 per bushel, or \$5.00 per bushel, delivered at the Express office or Railroad in sacks. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

**D. D. TOOKER,**  
Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich.

**RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.**

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers:

"We think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER),

since the last State Fair, justify entitle it to the award;

("THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, EITHER NEWLY INVENTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE.")

and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine MUST COMPEL US TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

**HERRING'S PATENT**

**Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,**

**WHICH HAVE PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS**

**HAVE NEVER FAILED**

**IN MORE THAN 800 DIBASTROUS FIRES.**

The Safest and Best Safe in Use.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States, or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

**JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent,**  
at 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**LYONS NURSERY.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—A general assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. For a catalogue address

**E. WARE SILVERSTEIN,**  
26-4t Lyons, New York.

## SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lung, liver and internal organs, is termed tuberculosis; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This local corruption, which renders the blood, deprives the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To drive it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise.—Such a medicine we supply in

#### AYER'S

**Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,**

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fastidious disease. It is compounded from the best remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but all those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYSIPELAS AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHON'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYTHRELA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUBERCLES AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, KINGWORM, ERYTHRODERMA, STYRACINUS AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DEBILITY, AND, INDEED, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and renovate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit and by all Druggists every where. 31-3m

**SUMMER COMPLAINTS.**

**Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colic.**

WE, the undersigned, have for several years past sold

**B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,**

and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz:



## The Household.

"The loveliest soul to the ways of her household, and catch not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

### LITTLE SUSANNA.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

"Tis well she's gone, my lovely babe!  
I ask her not again,  
Yet still discovered ties must thrill,  
A mother's heart with pain.

"Tis well; for it was His decree,  
And blessed be his name,  
Who rules in wisdom, as in love,  
And knows a parent's frame.

"Tis well; her conflict now is done;  
She rests in peace at last,  
Death, lion-like, growled o'er his prey,  
But now his power is past.

Yet who will chide me if I grieve,  
Or bid me not to mourn,  
Since my sweet flower is snatched away  
And never will return.

'Tis true it blooms in happier climes,  
Removed from drought and dearth,  
But, O! how strong the earthly cords  
Which bind us to the earth.

I think about her as she smiled  
Upon her father's knee;  
Each like to each; each dear to each;  
Both doubly dear to me.

My thoughts recall her as she groaned  
When sickness laid her low;  
Each sleepless night we watched it seem  
More hard to let her go.

My fancy paints her fair remains,  
How lovely was their mould!  
Like spotless marble pure and white,  
But, ah! like marble cold.

'Tis well she's gone, my lovely babe;  
I wish her not again,  
Yet still discovered ties must thrill  
A mother's heart with pain.

### From the Country.

Here I am in a little tavern kept by a quaint little old landlady attended by troops of brisk little mosquitoes who will insist on a promiscuous, universal and incessant presentation of bills. The pertinacious little rascals are teaching me a lesson, and it is one I much need just now, my courage and ambition having been pretty nearly all shaken out of me by the awful joltings I have been subjected to for the past few days. The inhabitants in this part of the world seem to think that not only the windows of heaven, but the doors also have been opened, and that it lacks only the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep to make the flood of 1860 equal to the one that happened in the time of Noah. A great deal of the northern portion of Jackson county is, or was, made up of soil one part, stones three parts; the soil being all washed out, only stones are left, and these varying in size from rocks as big as the side of a house to the size of a piece of chalk, the effect of a rapid wagon ride over them "may be better imagined than described." Then such plungings into bottomless holes, such splashing through bridgeless creeks and flooded marshes, such pitching into gullies headlong, sidelong, endwise and every way, such scrambling to get out again, such scorchings of sunshine from above, and baptizings of mud from beneath—well, when I look back over it all, I feel inclined to doubt either the reality of the journey or my own identity. Could I come through all this and be what I was when I left Detroit less than a week ago? That I have come through it, is very evident to me by all the senses I possess; that I am something changed is also sadly evident to my own consciousness. This coming in contact with hard, coarse natures, as I sometimes must come, though seldom as frequently as on this trip, is worse to me, and more dreaded, than any injury that could result from storms and floods and rocky roads. Mud will rub off "when it gets dry," the sunshine will dissipate the splashes of water from clouds or pools upon our garments, a half mile ride over a smooth road, past pleasant farms will make me forget miles of rocks and log ribbed crossways, but the chill, the pain, the grief, of knowing how rude and heartless men can act, and how inhospitable and ungentle woman may be, no after memories can wholly dispel or obliterate. Thanks to the better part of human nature, I have much less experience of these coarser traits than it might be supposed I would have, and it is not worth while to dwell even on the few instances that have come in my way.

This northern part of the county of Jackson, as far as I have been, is very rough, broken into hills and hollows, swamps and marshes. Still there are many fine farms and good crops, but, mind, the good crops are only where the good farmers live, and they, in many neighborhoods, are all too few and far between.

The rain that fell on the night of the 28th of July is said to be the heaviest ever known in this region. Farmers have sustained great

damage in the loss of hay, both cut and uncut. I have seen large meadows where rivers of water and sand pouring down from neighboring hills and ravines have swept over, leaving the grass in one matted mass, flat upon the earth and with a weight of sand among it enough to keep it there. In other instances the floods swept over newly mown fields, carrying the swaths, fences and all across the roads into other fields, scattering hay, rails and general destruction far and wide; while in others still, whole regiments of hay cocks are standing up to their chins in water, the unresisting subjects of hydropathic treatment. Much of the corn land has also been made too wet to work, so that late corn has suffered some. The new wheat stacks had not got settled when the storm came, and many of them were wet through from top to bottom. This has made hurrying times about threshing, as the weather was too uncertain to trust the drying of it in the sheaf again.

Bridges and mill dams are gone off in all directions. In one place road, bridge and dam all were gone, and the furious little river rushing madly about through twenty different channels, piling its white foam over and around the wrecks of the ruin its wild frolic had wrought. Crossing with teams was an impossibility, yet cross I must, and get to a delinquent's house some two and a half miles away on the opposite side. There was a little flat-bottomed boat manned by two men who stood ankle deep in water, and into this I walked with them, bidding good bye to the friends and team I left behind me, and was ferried safely over. This was just about noon of one of the sultriest days we have had. A walk of two miles and a half, without dinner, in that melting heat, through mud slippery and sticky, over crossways wet and treacherous, up hill and down, but mostly up, did not tend to dissipate the symptoms of a sharp, nervous headache that had been gathering about my brain during the forenoon's ride over the rocks before-mentioned. By the time I reached the fork, I was blind and dizzy with pain, and so utterly exhausted that I could not stand while rapping on the door for admission, but dropped down on a friendly old splint chair which chanced to be left outside, and performed that ceremony sitting. Gradually I became conscious that there was no one at home. How the next hour passed I hardly know. I recollect seeing some huckleberry bushes on the floor from which I gathered a handful of the fruit to eat, thinking with melancholy sympathy of the unfortunate children in the wood. After a time I grew more rational, and amused myself an hour or so as well as the bursting pain in my head would allow, by admiring the really beautiful place where I was, the masses of foliage overreaching the cool, shaded porch, the sloping lawn in front with its groups of trees and clustering flowers, and the surrounding fields with their encircling belts of green woodlands—how still and serene and lovely it all was. Still! but would not the sound of a footfall, a cough, a cow bell, anything that told of life, be better than that profound and breathless silence? How fast it grew oppressive! how terrible it was to bear! I tried to walk, but sight and senses failed. I sat down and pressed my throbbing temples till sight came again, and then began to count the columns of the porch, the trees in the yard, and the great blazing tiger lilies that hung there like so many scrolls of petrified flame in the intense heat of that August sun. Thus the afternoon passed. When the sun was near setting there was a sound of wagon wheels, and presently the worthy Squire A. and his excellent lady made their appearance. On their part there was some little surprise at finding such a presence on their doorstep, and on mine so much of inward gladness at the quiet and hospitable reception I met, that I think I managed the introductory ceremonies with a tolerable show of calmness and self-possession, considering the condition of heart, stomach and brain at the time. Of course my tribulations for that day and night were at an end.

The next day they brought me on my way nearly to where I am now, most of the distance being through as fine a farming region, and past as handsome farms and farm houses as one need desire to see. Of those whom I saw to make brief acquaintance with may be named the Cranstons, Jamesons, Townleys, Ludlows, and Landons. The homes some of these men have made are like oases in the desert to see, after what had been passed through and what was to come after.

Between the visitation of mosquitoes and the chaffings of my little old landlady, I have managed to pencil this experience, and send it along as the best I can do in the circumstances.

One hint I would add for housekeepers:—when you shut up your houses and go away,

leave some old chair where the weary traveler, if he comes in your absence, may find it.—You know not whose blessing will fall upon your head for so small an act of thoughtful charity.

### Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

#### NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

*Deborah.*—We have now got as far as the book of Judges. It is generally supposed that this book was written by Samuel. Indebted himself to the prayers and self-denial of a religious woman, he is ever ready to do honor to the female sex. No less than six women are mentioned with special honor in this book, to say nothing about the book of Ruth, which was doubtless penned by the same hand. Achsah's lover had to secure her hand by the conquest of Kirjath Lopher.—Deborah, by her wisdom, delivered Israel from their enemies. Jael, with her own hand, slew the tyrant. Jephthah's daughter willingly devoted herself for the good of Israel. Her piety it is true, like her faith, was ill directed, but while we condemn the superstition, we must commend the zeal. Manoah's wife was honored to be the mother of a judge, and a deliverer, and lastly a nameless woman with a piece of a millstone, rid the world of an infamous fratricide.

Deborah, whose name in Hebrew, like Melissa in Greek, means a bee, belonged to the mighty tribe of Ephraim. Such was her reputation for wisdom that her house was thronged all the day with visitors, who came, not to spend the time in idle gossip, but to consult her on weighty questions. To afford strangers the freer access into her presence, and to enjoy the cool air in that sultry climate, she formed the habit of sitting under the Palm tree of Deborah. Magistrates from the various tribes, came to consult her on doubtful causes, and to refer them to her decision, till she was recognized as the Judge of Israel.

Her country was oppressed at the time by a tribe of the Canaanites. Jabin, king of Huzor kept possession of the plains of Galilee, with iron chariots, which the Israelites were afraid to attack. He could not follow them into the hill country, but he kept undisputed possession of the plains. The highways were unoccupied, and travellers had to steal along in by-ways. Banditti, sure of protection in the plains, were the bolder to steal up into the mountains, to molest the peaceful shepherds. When the maidens went out to draw water the twanging of the bow, gave them notice, when too late, that the enemy lay hid among the bushes. Thus harassed, the people had to forsake the country villages and dwell in fortified towns.

She formed the project, under divine direction, of clearing the plains of the Canaanites. Sending for Barak, an able captain of the tribe of Naphtali, she directed him to raise the militia of the Northern tribes, and give the Canaanites battle by the river Kishon in the plains of Esdraelon. He consented but only on condition that she would go with him. He had only time to collect ten thousand men, when Sisera got notice of their movements, and marshalled his immense forces, in the plain. Barak retreated to Mount Tabor, a steep conical hill to the east of the plain, where Sisera could not follow them with his chariots. Encouraged by Deborah he ventured down boldly into the plain, and gave the enemy battle. Whether a supernatural storm frightened the chariot horses, and drove them back with their destructive scythes among their own footmen, and against one another. Or whether they were put in confusion by the sling stones cast by the Israelites, we are not told. But it appears there was some kind of a stampede among the horses, since the commander-in-chief found it safer to jump out of his chariot and take to his heels.

The Kenites, descended from Moses' father-in-law, led a pastoral life in the wilderness of Judah. But one of them, for some reason or other, had moved northward, and settled in the plain of Zaanaim. As he was poor and resided in an out of the way place, he had little to tempt the cupidity of the Canaanites, so they allowed him to live in peace. Here the fugitive Sisera fled to secret himself, and took refuge in the tent of the women. Jael received him courteously as indeed she could do nothing else. He had always been accustomed to live at free quarters on the inhabitants, and she had been accustomed to submit to it. He, although a fugitive, was an armed man, and she a defenceless woman.—Accordingly with ready politeness, she invited him in, when he lay down on the carpet.—When he asked a drink of water, she brought a bottle of milk, probably fermented camel's milk, which would promote sleep. When he

was sound asleep, she took a long nail and a hammer, and struck it into his temples.—From the song of Deborah, we learn that when wounded he started up to his feet. Instead of dropping the hammer and running, as most women would have done, she plied her blows, till she brought him to the ground, and then, to make sure work of it, she sent the nail through his head, and drove it into the floor.

The conduct of Jael has often been condemned; and, in ordinary circumstances, to invite a man into the house and then turn his enemy, would be the meanest treachery; but those who exact a constrained courtesy, need not expect the rights of hospitality to be carried to his master. Barak following up his advantage expelled the Canaanites from the plains, and the country enjoyed peace for forty years.

The song of Deborah gives us as high an opinion of her genius, as her former life gives us of her wisdom and prudence.

### Who are the Druses?

To this timely query the New York *Evening Post* makes an interesting reply, which we copy in full, as it is an intelligent account of the singular people who now engage so large a share of public attention:

"They are principally a sect of the Mohammedans, existing only in Syria. Their name is derived from Darazi or Dursi, who as early as 1019 came as a missionary to them from an offshoot of the Moslem stock. Singularly enough, the Druses disavow any belief in the peculiar doctrines of the man whose name they bear, and do not hesitate to call him a heretic, and to look upon the title of 'Druse' as a stigma. They themselves trace their origin as a religious sect to Hamsa, a wandering fanatic, who, in 1020, persuaded Hakem, a Caliph of Egypt, to declare himself a manifestation of God. Although the Caliph was soon assassinated, Hamsa continued to propagate his theory in Syria, and with one of his followers, Moktana Bohr-eddin, wrote a sacred book embodying his teachings. According to his intention, only the Druse priesthood were to see this volume, and no revelation was to be made until the second advent of Hakem, who was to appear on the earth again with his master Hamsa—this being, probably, an idea suggested by Christian dogmas.

"This secrecy about the sacred writings of Hamsa was not, however, observed, and copies of the works are now in the great libraries at Paris, Vienna, the Vatican, Leyden and the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It has been translated into French, from which it appears that the characteristic dogma of the sect is the unity of God's being. Indeed, the Druses call themselves Unitarians. They maintain that God is incomprehensible, inexorable, pure, the essence of true life, and can be known to his accepted children through human manifestations only. Ten times has the Deity thus appeared in Africa and Asia, the last manifestation having been that in the person of Haken, in Egypt. Haken left the care of the faithful to five principal ministers, who are to direct them till his return. Chief of these ministers is Hamsa, who enjoys the high title of 'Universal Intelligence.' And here is inserted in the Druse faith—to give it a popular name—a doctrine so much like that held by Christians that it can be no mere coincidence, but rather proves the imitative powers of the founders of the Druse theology. They declare the first-born of the Deity was a spirit of intelligence, which was first incarnated in Hamsa, who is the same as the Christ of the Arian theory. To Hamsa was confided the creation of the world, and from him comes all wisdom and truth, while through him only does the Lord communicate with the human family. This is simply the corrupted version of the great Christian doctrines of incarnation and mediation. There is a complicated system of priesthood maintained by the Druses, who, like the followers of Mohammed, embody in their religion many of the traditions and personages of the Old Testament. There is a Satan or Ismail, as he is called, who first introduced sin into the world.

"In regard to free will, the Druse theology maintains that the length of every man's life is fore-ordained, but not his individual acts. They believe in the transmigration of souls, and say that the soul of Ismail was once in John the Baptist and still earlier in Elijah, while that of Hamsa once dwelt in the body of Jesus. Yet while acknowledging that Jesus once existed, they do not think that he was in any way divine, as the individual soul which lived in him and many others did not receive divine power till it reached the body of Hamsa. The Druses do not extend their transmigration doctrines so far as to allow that human souls ever exist in the forms of animals. They think that the souls of men go

on, inhabiting different bodies—with the exception of a very few, whose excellence permits them to exert a pure spirit—until the resurrection day, when the faithful will be resolved for eternity into spiritual beings, but by far the greater portion of mankind will be annihilated.

"If the Druses lived up to the seven commandments in which they express their moral laws, they would not be so dreaded and so cruel a people, for murder, theft, covetousness and cruelty are prohibited as special crimes, and chastity, honesty, meekness and mercy are regarded as high virtues—so high unfortunately, that the present Druse generation cannot reach them. The men have but one wife each, the form of government is patriarchal, different tribes having a Sheikh, and agriculture is carefully attended to. No marriages are contracted outside of the sect, and the Druses adhere tenaciously to their religious traditions. All the male population is trained from youth to serve in war, and the Druses have more than once revolted against the Turkish government which holds nominal sway over them. Yet, of late years, they have been regarded as a peaceful and quiet people, and were disabasing their neighbors of the traditional opinions as to their ferocity and cruelty, until the great Christian massacre of this summer proves that their unenviable notoriety was not without a just foundation.

"With so many features in their own approximating to the Christian religion, it appears somewhat strange that the Druses should manifest such fiendish barbarity as they have recently done. But to them strong monotheists as they are, the doctrines of polytheism are peculiarly repulsive. In the ceremonies of the Greek and Roman churches they perceive what they think to be a worship of more than one God; they do not comprehend the relations of the three persons in the Trinity, and especially fail to understand the interpretation of the material symbols held in such veneration in those churches. The Protestants of Syria, whose religion does not present these features, would probably fare better if the Druses understood more about them; but the Protestants, as well as the Greeks and Catholics, all come under the general head of Christians, and as such fall beneath the indiscriminating fury of these fanatics.

"It does not appear, however, that the Druses are the only tribes engaged in the massacre. Arab Mussulmans are equally guilty. The principal cause of the present troubles arises from the old feuds which for centuries have been waged between the Druses and the Maronites. The latter people are native Christians, followers of a monk called Maron, who lived in the sixth century. In 1215, they effected a union with the Church of Rome, from which they have never widely differed, though their spiritual head is called the Patriarch of Antioch, instead of Bishop. It is no new thing for the Druses to make war against the Maronites, and the attacks renewed upon these native Christians were but the commencement of a general movement to extirpate all Christians in Syria. Already others besides the Maronites have been involved in the terrible effects of this fanaticism, and unless it is soon stopped the aim of the murderers will be achieved."

### Tomatoes.

This is one of the most healthful as well as one of the most universally liked of all vegetables; its healthful qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table; it may be eaten thrice a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone or with salt or pepper or vinegar, or all together, to a like advantage and to the utmost that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity, in this, making it as valuable perhaps as berries, cherries, currants, and similar articles; it is highly nutritious, but its chief virtue consists in its tendency to keep the bowels free, owing to the seeds which it contains, they acting as mechanical irritants to the inner coating of the bowels, causing them to throw out a larger amount of fluid matter than would otherwise have been done, to the effect of keeping the mucous surfaces lubricated and securing a greater solubility of the intestinal contents, precisely on the principal that figs and white mustard seeds are so frequently efficient in removing constipation in certain forms of disease. The tomatoes season ends with the frost. If the vines are pulled up before the frost comes, and are hung up in a well ventilated cellar with the tomatoes hanging to them, the "Love Apple" will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great practical advantage for the benefit of many who are invalid and who are fond of the tomato.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*



## John Walton's Farm.

"Hadn't you better subscribe for it?"

"I tell you, no. I haven't got the money to spare; and, if I had, I haven't got the time to waste over newspapers," said Eben Sawyer, with some emphasis.

"But you will gain much information from it in the course of a year, sir," pursued John Walton.

"I tell you, I don't want it!"

"Well, what do you say, Mr. Grummet?—Shan't I have your name?"

"No, sir!" This was spoken so flatly and bluntly, that Walton said no more; but folded up the prospectus of a periodical which he had with him, and then turned away.

Eben Sawyer and Ben Grummet were two old farmers—that is, old at the business, though they had only reached the middle age of life; and after their young neighbor had gone, they expressed their opinion concerning him.

"He'll never make a farmer!" said Sawyer, with a shake of the head. "He spends too much time over them papers and books of his'n. He's a little mite above farmin', in my opinion."

"Them's my sentiments," responded Grummet. "I tell you Eben, the man that thinks to make a livin' on a farm in this country, has got to work for it."

At this juncture, Sam Bancroft came past. He was another old native of the district.

"We was just talkin' about young Walton," said Sawyer.

"I've just come from there," replied Sam. "He's been borin' me to sign for a paper; but he couldn't come it!"

"Ha, ha!—so he bored us. He's gettin' a little to high for a farmer!"

"He's rippin' his barn floor up!" said Bancroft.

"Ripin' the floor up!" repeated Grummet. "Why, Mr. Amsden had the whole floor put down new only three years ago!"

"The stable floor, I mean," pursued Bancroft. "He's got a carpenter up from the village; and his two hired men are helpin'."

"Whew! I opine he'll make a farmer!"

And so they all opined—with a reservation. In short, there was something highly ridiculous in the thought of a man's thinking to be a farmer and a student at the same time; and all sorts of jests were discharged over it.

John Walton was a young man—some five-and-twenty; and though he had been born in the neighborhood, yet much of his life had been spent in other portions of the country. His parents both died when he was quite young, and his father's farm passed into the hands of a Mr. Amsden. But now John had married, and his thoughts naturally turned to the old homestead. He found Amsden willing to sell, and he bought—paying five hundred dollars down, and giving a note and mortgage for five hundred, which had been cashed by Mr. Piddon.

This farming district was upon a broad ridge of land, which had been cleared for a great many years; and though they were the handsomest and smoothest-looking farms in the parish, yet they were by no means the best. The summit of the ridge was crowned by a ledge of granite, and the soil, over the whole broad swell, was more or less wet and cold. This was particularly the case with John Walton's farm, some portions of it being wholly unfit for cultivation. There was one field of over twenty acres which was never fit for plowing. The soil was so wet and heavy that it had never been worked to any advantage; yet there was some good land upon it, and Mr. Amsden had gained fair crops while he lived there.

Ben Grummet had a curiosity to see what was going on in Walton's barn, so he dropped in there. He found that the whole of the floor, where the cattle stood, had been torn up, and that they were digging a wide, deep trench the whole length of the tie-up.

"What is all this for?" asked Ben.

"Why," returned Walton, who was busy in superintending the work, and also in working himself, "I am having a place fixed here for making manure. I mean to fill this trench up with good muck, and thus save the liquids which have heretofore been lost. I think, by proper management, I can get full double the quantity of manure, which others have got on this place."

"Do ye?" said Grummet, sarcastically.

"Yes," resumed the young man. "It is a fact that the liquid manures, could they be saved, would fully equal the solids, both in bulk and value; and when combined with well rotted muck, and some other articles which shall take up and retain all the more volatile parts, I feel sure that they will afford more fertilising powers and properties than the solid manures can."

"You don't say so! Where d'ye learn all that?"

"Partly from reading, and partly from observation," answered John, smiling at his good neighbor's open sarcasm.

"I don't s'pose it costs any thing to do all this?"

"Oh, yes, it will cost me considerable before I get through."

"Yes; I should think 'twould!"

"I say!" he cried, as he met Sawyer shortly afterwards. "John Walton's about as nigh bein' crazy as a man can be!"

"Eh?—crazy, Ben?"

"Oh, he's got his head full of all sorts of nonsense. He's got his stable floor all torn away, and a trench dug there big enough to hold more'n twenty cart-loads of dirt."

"But what in nature's he goin' to do?"

"Why, he's goin' to save the liquids, as he call 'em! And he's goin' to put in somethin' to take up the—the—vol—voluntary parts."

"Voluntary parts? What's them, Ben?"

"It was vol somethin'. But I don't know. I wouldn't ask him. I s'pose he just used the outlandish word so's to get me to ask him what it meant—an' then, he'd show off his larnin'. But I want so green."

"I wonder if he thinks he's a comin' here to learn us old farmers how to work?" said Sawyer, rather indignantly.

"He thinks so," returned Grummet.

"Then he'll find out his mistake," added the other. "You mark my words, Ben.—He'll be flat on his back afore two years is out!"

And these were not the only ones who looked for the same thing. The idea of a man's coming in there with any such newfangled notions was absurd.

Autumn came, and after John Walton had mowed over his twenty-acre field—some of his coldest and stiffest land—getting hardly hay enough to pay for the labor, he set men at work digging deep trenches all over it.—He had two dug lengthwise, running up and down the slope; and then he dug quite a number running across these. They were quite deep and broad, and into them he tumbled nearly all the stones that could be found in the fields.

"A pooty expensive way of gettin' rid o' rocks," remarked Grummet.

"It's a better place for them than on the surface, isn't it?" returned Walton, with a smile.

"Perhaps. But what on earth are ye doin' it for?"

"Why, I'm going to see if under-draining won't improve the land."

"Under-draining! What's that?"

"It is simply drawing off the water from the surface. This land is cold and wet; but if I can get the water to drain off among these rocks, the sun may warm the surface, and give me a good piece of soil here."

But it looked very foolish to Ben Grummet. He believed that "what was the nature of the soil couldn't be altered."

"That's a cur'us contrivance," said Sam Bancroft. "Ah! and Ben Grummet had been at work for Walton at hauling muck. He alluded to a large vat at the back of the house, into which ran a spout from the sink. This vat was capable of holding several cart-loads of stuff, and was already half full.

"That's a compost vat," explained Walton, who had overheard the remark. "All the slops from the house, the soap-suds, and such stuff—which most people waste I save by this means, and turn to good account; and instead of throwing away refuse matter, I put it in here, and let it rot and ferment, and make manure."

"But what's this charcoal dust for?"

"It answers two purposes, though by only one office. It takes up the ammonia and other volatile matter, thus holding them for fertilising agents, and at the same time prevents the disagreeable effluvia which would otherwise arise from such a fermenting mass."

"That all sounds very well," remarked Ben, after Walton had left them; "but, let me tell you, it don't pay! He'd better let such fandangles alone if he ever expects to make a livin' at farmin'."

Before the ground froze up, Walton threw out most of the muck behind his stable, which had become well saturated, and filled the trench up anew.

The old farmers had a great many apple-trees, and made a great deal of cider; but the fruit was of an inferior quality. When spring came, Walton went to some of his neighbors, and asked them to go in with him, and send for some good scions to engraft upon their apple trees. He explained to them just the plan he had formed for his own orchard. He had engaged a competent man to come and do the work of grafting, and, while they were about it, it would be cheaper to

get grafts enough for the whole neighborhood.

It was of no use. The old orchards were just such as their fathers had, and they were good enough. So Walton went at it alone. He had his trees all pruned and dressed, and nearly all of them grafted to such fruit as he thought would thrive best and sell best.

A little while later, and Ben Grummet had occasion to open his eyes. He found that John Walton had contrived to have a hundred and forty full loads of manure, all of which had been made within the year. However, he finally shook his head, and said, "Wait. We'll see if it's good for anything."

A little while later, and the grass began to spring up on the twenty-acre lot as it had never sprung up before. The two acres, which had been plowed, and harrowed up light and fine, bore the best crop of corn that was grown in the whole country, and all the manure put upon it was some which had been manufactured.

And so the time went on, and John Walton was continually studying how to improve his farm. At the expiration of a few years the new scions had grown large and strong in his orchard, and began to bear fruit. He had taken care of his trees, and they were about ready to return him interest for the labor.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Eben Sawyer, as Ben Grummet and Sam Bancroft came into his house one cool autumn evening, and the three filled their mugs with new cider; "have you heard about John Walton's apples?"

"I knew there was a man up to look at 'em," returned Ben; "but I ain't heard no more."

"Well, I was there, and heard the whole on't—so I know—I never would 'ave thought it. An orchard turn out like that!"

"But how much was it?"

"Why, Walton was offered—cash right down—a hundred pounds for the apples he's got on hand; and he tells me that he sent nearly fifty pounds' worth of early fruit off a month or more ago."

It was wonderful—more than wonderful!—But they had to believe it.

"And look at that twenty-acre field," said Bancroft. "Ten years ago it wouldn't hardly pay for mowin'; now look at it. Think o' the corn and wheat he's gained there; and this year he cut more'n forty tons of good hay from it!"

"But that ain't half," interposed Sawyer.—"Look at the stock he keeps; and see what prices he gets for his cows and oxen. Why, he tells me he's cleared over four hundred pounds this year on his stock."

At this moment Mr. Walton came in. He had grown older, and was somewhat stouter than when he first became a farmer, and his neighbors had ceased to question his capacity, and had come to honor and respect him.

"We was talkin' about you, Mr. Walton," said Sawyer.

"Ah!" returned John, as he took a seat by the fire. "I hope you found nothing bad to say of me."

"Not a bit of it. We was talkin' about the wonderful improvements you've made on the old place, and of the money you make."

"And do you think it wonderful?"

"But ain't it?"

"Well," replied Walton, "I don't know about that; but I'll tell you what I do know. I know there is no class of people in the world who may study the arts and sciences to better advantage than farmers; and yet, I am sorry to say, there is no class, as a class, occupying the same social position who read and study less; of course there are many honorable exceptions. Farming is a science—one of the most deep and intricate—and he must be a man of more than ordinary capacity who can master it all. But farmers must not be afraid of books; they won't, if they are wise, follow every advice which experimentalists give; but they may study, and reason, and experiment for themselves. So I have done, and so I mean to do."

"He's right!" remarked Ben Grummet, after Walton had gone. "What fools we was that we didn't go into that graftin' operation!"

"And that underdrainin'," added Bancroft.

"And that muck and compost arrangement," suggested Sawyer.

"Well," said Ben, with a serious face; "it isn't too late now. They say, it's never too late to learn; and I'm sure it hadn't ought to be too late to commence to improve after a body has learned."

"True as a book!" added Bancroft.

"Good evening!"

"Good evening!"

## Housekeeping at a Premium.

At the anniversary commencement of the Mount St. Vincent Academy, New York, Archbishop Hughes delivered an address to the young ladies, in which he made some very sensible remarks and suggestions, which it would be a great blessing if they were put in practice at some of the academies which assume to give young ladies an education in this State. After distributing the premiums, he said:

"Now, my children, it is necessary that you should have a good education, and that, also, you should have those accomplishments which beautify and adorn life. Next year, however, I mean to introduce here—and I wish I had propounded it before in all the schools under my care—a new science. Do you know what it is? Well, there is no word in this weak English language which exactly expresses it. (The Archbishop here repeated some Irish phrases, which provoked great laughter.) I mean the science of keeping the house. Every young lady ought to understand this science, whether she practices it or not. If she is obliged by circumstance to use this knowledge, what an invaluable blessing it is to her! If not, she may have a servant, whom she calls a cook; but even cooks need a little overseeing. And then, what if some one should come in for 'pot luck' during the cook's absence or what if the cook should dismiss her? I shall arrange, then, with the Sisters, and I hope to see the idea adopted throughout my diocese, that every young lady, over the age of thirteen years, shall have the privilege, if she desires it, during the next year, of spending three or four days, say every month, in the kitchen. We shall have then theory, science, and a little practice combined; and, not to be wearisome, for I see that our friends are anxious for the 'Grand March,' I shall have next year, a gold medal, worth fifty dollars, for that young lady who shall write the best dissertation, not to exceed five pages of foolscap, upon that new science which I have introduced."

## DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$20.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

## H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES, Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready for the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 3 and 4 years old.  
300,000 do do do 2 years old.  
400,000 do do do 1 year old.  
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Also,  
Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

For Nurserymen  
I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers  
Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and See us,  
and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality and quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately,  
Local Agents at all prominent points in this and west ern States. Also, 20 or 30 Live Men,

as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.

H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

CUMMINGS' PATENT  
HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.  
The best in use, by hand or horse power, at  
PENFIELD'S AGRI. WAREHOUSE.  
Detroit, Dec. 30, 1858.

## THE BEST MACHINE

AND NO MISTAKE.

For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar  
**BUCKEYE**

**MOWER AND REAPER,**

*Aultman & Miller's Patent,*

OF CANTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURED BY

**Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,**  
JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

*A Perfect Mower,*

*A First Class Reaper,*

*It has proved to be*

**THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE**  
**AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT.**

*And it works*

**MORE EASILY & SURELY**  
**THAN ANY OTHER.**

**IT IS THE MACHINE.**

This fact  
is so well established  
by the Farmers themselves,  
that there is no longer any occasion  
for our incomparable list of  
**GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS**  
from  
National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say  
to  
the Farmers of Michigan  
is

that any of them who have not yet ordered  
one of these machines,  
if  
they want it

**FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860,**  
they should loose no time  
in ordering it  
from us

or  
from one of our Agents, viz:

Gen'l Agt. for the State, **E. ARNOLD**, of DEXTER,  
Wayne County—**HEATH & DRESSEK**, Bladbury's  
Hotel, Detroit.

**C. M. MANN**, 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.  
Oakland County—**H. N. HILL**, Pontiac.

Lapeer County—**J. DURKEE**, Pontiac.  
Oakland County—**J. DURKEE**, Pontiac.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland  
County—**L. WOODWARD**, Rochester.

Calhoun County—**V. GIBBS**, Homer.  
**G. B. MURRAY**, Marshall.

**BURNHAM & CO.**, Battle Creek.  
Kalamazoo County—**Dr. F. RANSOM**, Kalamazoo.

Lebanon & Monroe—**KEYES & FRIEZE**, Clinton.  
Washington, east part—**Geo. ALEXANDER**, Ypsilanti.

**HORACE WELSH**, Pittsfield.  
**HENDERSON & RISON**, Ann Arbor.

Genesee Co.—**J. C. DAYTON**, Grand Blanc.  
Oakland Co.—**WM. HENDERSON**, West Novi.

Isabella County—**H. DEGAERMO**, Lyons.  
Livingston County—**FREEMAN WEBB**, Plankney.

Jackson Co.—**M. LONGYEAR**, Grass Lake.  
**J. W. BURWELL**, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established  
(embracing ALL real improvements and having some  
peculiar to itself) which no other machine has on our  
range that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in  
our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other  
either for mowing or reaping.

**WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON.**  
Jackson, March 31, 1860.

**THE BEST GARDEN IMPLEMENT!**  
**THE HAND SCARIFIER.**

WE OFFER FOR SALE the Improved Hand Scarifier  
an implement unsurpassed in its utility for the use  
of Gardeners, and one which is the most labor-saving  
implement at this season of any that is offered. During  
the spring these implements have been remodeled, made  
stronger and more efficient than those which were offered  
last year, which was the first time they have been  
put in general use.

Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as  
received. Address  
**J. B. BLOSS & CO.,**  
22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

ALSO FOR SALE,  
**FISHER'S PATENT**  
**WROUGHT IRON MOWER.**

THIS MOWER has no side draught, weighs only 600  
pounds, and is the most simple in construction, and  
being made of wrought iron, it is the lightest and most  
desirable machine in market. We respectfully ask those  
wanting mowers to examine this machine before decid-  
ing to make a purchase. All inquiries will be properly  
answered. Address  
**J. B. BLOSS & CO.,**  
22 Monroe Avenue.

**MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF**  
**Christopher Columbus and his Crew!**

This beautiful Engraving was designed by **REYNOLDS**,  
one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the  
cost of the original design and plate being over \$5000,  
size 22 by 29 inches.

The Philadelphia Daily News says, "the mere nomi-  
nal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient induc-  
ement for persons to purchase, without the additional  
gift."

**SCHEDULE OF GIFTS.** For full particulars  
send for a Bill.

1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash, \$300  
1 Cash, \$3,000 10 Cash, \$200

1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash, \$150  
1 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash, \$100

1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash, \$75  
1 Cash, \$500 10 Cash, \$50

1 Cash, \$200 1000 Cash, \$5000  
4 Cash, \$500 2000 Cash, \$5000

Together, with a great variety of other valuable gifts,  
varying in value from 50 cents to \$25.

Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 3 cent  
Postage Stamps (to pay for postage and roller) shall re-  
ceive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of  
Christopher Columbus, (and one of these valuable gifts  
as per bill).

Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to  
**P. S. HERLINE & CO.,**  
Box 1618, Philadelphia, Penn.

21-2m



MICHIGAN FARMER.  
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.  
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WOLSON,  
WOOL DEALER,  
90 Woodward Avenue,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

A LATER AND BETTER  
RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN  
SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND  
REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the machine that "Killing  
goes by favoritism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and  
Committees of State Fair.

The Buckeye Mower and Reaper,  
manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton of  
Jackson, Ohio, is the best of the kind and all other  
machines, long since the "latest improvements" on all those  
others.

THE MARKETS.

**Wheat.** The market for wheat and flour in Detroit is not at  
all active. In the interior of the State we find that the  
buying of wheat is going on with considerable promise,  
and during the week the price has advanced slightly.  
We incline still to the opinion that in this State, wheat  
will keep pretty firm and probably advance somewhat  
till the close of navigation, unless the farmers themselves  
should show a disposition to throw a large portion of the  
crop into the hands of buyers at once. The export demand  
is very slight in New York at present, and is hampered  
for want of freight room and consequently by high rates.  
There is not consequently any disposition to  
purchase to hold for future delivery, although the prospects  
are in favor of an increase in the export demand.  
The New York quotations for prime red wheat are \$1.23  
to 1.25. New white wheat is quoted at \$1.25 to 1.30.

In the Detroit market, wheat in the street brings 90c  
to \$1 for red, and prime samples of white range from  
\$1.05 to 1.08. In fact prices are considerably firmer than  
they were here. New oats are offered in market, and the  
crop is so good that a decline in prices is inevitable—  
from 24 to 28c is the price given. Corn is also declining—  
the promise of an enormous crop affects the prices  
and it can now be purchased at 44c. Flour is quoted as  
dull of sale at \$4.50 to 4.75 for red wheat, and \$4.75 to  
\$5 for good extras of white wheat.

Quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour 50 lbs.	5.00	5.25
Superfine flour	4.75	5.00
White wheat, extra, 50 bush.	1.05	1.08
White wheat, No. 1, 50 bush.	1.00	1.05
Red wheat, No. 1, 50 bush.	0.95	0.98
Corn in the street, bush.	0.44	0.45
Corn in store, bush.	0.46	0.48
Oats, bush.	0.24	0.26
Eye, bush.	0.26	0.28
Barley, 50 cwt.	1.10	1.12
Corn meal, 50 cwt.	1.00	1.05
Brn. 50 ton	9.00	9.25
Coarse middlings, 50 ton	10.00	10.25
Butter, fresh roll 50 lb.	0.18	0.20
Butter in tubs per lb.	0.10	0.12
Eggs, doz.	0.09	0.10
Potatoes, Meehanocks 50 bush.	0.25	0.28
Common sorts 50 bush.	0.20	0.22
Beans, 50 bush.	0.60	0.65
Apples, green, best quality 50 bush.	0.80	0.85
2d quality 50 bush.	0.70	0.75
Clover seed, 50 bush of 60 lbs.	4.00	4.25
Timothy seed, per bush.	3.50	3.75
Hay, timothy, 50 ton.	8.00	8.50
Hay, marsh, 50 ton.	5.00	5.50

**Live Stock, &c.**  
There is little to be said of the cattle market this  
week. Smith, of the Marine Market, purchased several  
head of very choice steers from the Messrs. Sly at 3 1/2  
to 3 3/4c, but this price is only for good well-fed ani-  
mals. Of grass fed steers of fair quality he purchased  
in the yards fifteen or sixteen head at 30c. We note also  
a purchase of twenty head of Leicester sheep from the  
Canada side at \$5.50 each. These sheep would give  
about 110 to 120 lbs. of dressed mutton. A very few  
hogs have been purchased at 6 1/2c.

The eastern markets show good prices being paid for  
good cattle, which are rather scarce, and poor prices for  
poor cattle, of which there is an over supply. E. B.  
Reynolds sold in the Albany market 36 head of Michi-  
gan cattle at \$4.80, they averaged 1,200 lbs. live weight;  
which would make them equal to 4c. McIntosh and  
Sinclair, however sold 18 head at only 2 3/4c, live weight,  
average 826 lbs. A Cook sold 18 head at 3 1/2c, average 600  
lbs. York weight, about 1,100 lbs. live weight. The New  
York market had an over supply of light weight cattle,  
while the good ones brought 9 1/2 to 10c 3/4 of New  
York estimate, or about 5 1/2c live weight.

**Wool.**  
The wool market here remains very quiet, and we  
hear of no transactions whatever. We note that in Phila-  
delphia there is a good feeling in the market, and prices  
are very firm for all descriptions. The receipts continue  
liberal, and the manufacturers are purchasing freely. In  
Boston, holders are firm, whilst the manufacturers who  
have supplied their wants by purchases from the country  
hold back for the present. The general tone of the  
wool market is firm, however, in all the cities, though  
not active.

COOK'S PORTABLE  
SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

THIS SUPERIOR BOILER, which was patented in  
1859, is now manufactured and kept for sale by the  
subscribers in the village of TECUMSEH. They have  
purchased the right for the State of Michigan, and are  
now prepared to supply all orders.

THE PORTABLE SUGAR OR SYRUP EVAPORA-  
TOR.

is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the most  
important invention that has yet been made for the pur-  
pose of rendering the Sorghum or Imphee of the high-  
est and most economical value to the grower. As the  
boiler for making Maple Sugar, it has been proved by  
many trials the past winter to be suited for making the  
highest quality of either sugar or syrup, and that where  
it has been, all other boilers will be discarded.

These boilers have been improved in many particulars  
since last season, are made of large and small sizes, best  
material, and are put together in the most workmanlike  
manner. Orders will be promptly filled, and further in-  
formation as to price, capacity and other matters will  
at all times be furnished.

RICHARD & CO.,  
Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich.

CAST STEEL BELLS,  
For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms  
Factories, &c.

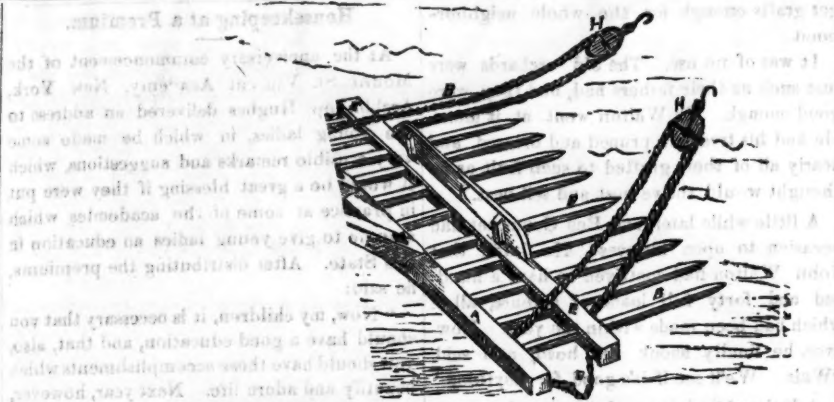
FROM SHEPHERD, ENGLAND.  
HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and Ameri-  
ca. Weight less; cost less per pound; have better  
tone; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost  
50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS,  
Which are also sold by me at same Prices.  
BROCKTON BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,  
Ordered on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay  
for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the  
United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY,  
44-47 32 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE at PATENTED AGENT'S WAREHOUSE, at man-  
ufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen  
running in this city, Detroit, Mich.



Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents Lounsbury & Willson's  
new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new  
principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend  
in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is  
thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys,  
to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for  
Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in  
use:

- 1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness,  
so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder;  
having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two  
screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very  
small space for transportation.
- 2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake,  
because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay  
before it.
- 3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are  
not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving  
teeth do, by constantly picking up the ground, and finally  
become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the  
hay.
- 4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work  
easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he  
can follow without stopping.
- 5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as  
the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost  
motion.
- 6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast,  
as the revolving not only supports, but moves forward and  
loosens them.
- 7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.
- 8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing,  
or pulling,—can be loaded by the dullest hand, so as to  
become expert in twice crossing the field.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2 1/2 inches square,  
and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.  
B. 1 1/2 in. square, and 26 1/2 in. long, framed into it.  
C. Ash handles, 1 1/2 by 3 in., and 1 1/2 by 2 1/2 in., 3 ft. 8  
in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (2 1/2 feet  
high from the ground line when the slide is against the  
head), and bolted to the head by two 3/4 in. bolts, 6 in.  
long, which pass through flat braces 1/2 by 1 1/2 in. iron,  
1 1/2 in. long, and screwed up with nut and bevel washer.  
E. The slide, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of  
a battens above and below the teeth, 3/4 by 2 1/2 in., with  
six blooded green, 3 1/2 in. thick, and 24 in. long, and  
put together with strong 3/4 in. wood screws, put in  
from opposite sides. Board K is 1 1/2 by 3/4 in., 4 feet long,  
and fastened to two 1/4 in. oak studs.  
F. Two small staves, with welded links 1/2 in. long,  
of 1/2 in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends.

holds the slide from flying off the teeth. L. 1/4 in. ropes,  
9 feet long, each knotted through the slide and head,  
passing through pulleys H, which are 4 in. diam., and 1/2  
in. thick, of hard wood, and turn inside of a welded band  
1-16 by 1 1/2 in. iron, lapped to clevis 1/2 by 1/2 in. half-  
round iron, and a 1/4 in. pin rivetted through the pulley  
straps. A small hook may be applied to the clevis, or  
pulley strap, to hitch to. A smaller sized rake for un-  
even land has 11 teeth, and is 8 feet long, very light and  
handy.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RAKE.**  
Place the reins over the shoulders, press the hands  
lightly forward on the rod in the direction of the stiles,  
so that you may feel the gauge of the head, and points  
of the teeth along the ground to suit the inequalities,  
and load up. To unload, give a quick pull back on the  
handles, keeping the horse under good speed, so that the  
rake will swing over the winrow at the same time it  
unloads; then suddenly push forward, and load again.—  
A slight push at any time will restore the slide to the  
head for loading.

The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the  
9th of June, 1868, and in the United States the 31st of  
January, 1869, to run 14 years, from date, in each coun-  
try, owing to additional improvements. Good patents  
have been obtained, securing the principles of the Rake.  
Manufacturers in any part of the United States or Cana-  
da, having suitable machinery, will find the manufacture  
of these Portable Rakes, only weighing 50 lbs., a profit-  
able branch of business, in which there can be no risk,  
as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general  
use as the original Pennock Rake, and afford a better  
profit than any other, on account of its simple construc-  
tion.

State, Provincial, or County Rights will be sold out  
entire, or on payment of an annual patent fee, upon  
reasonable terms, as may be agreed upon, to responsible  
parties furnishing respectable reference.  
These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three  
seasons, amongst a variety of persons, and are highly  
approved of—are now made very light, handy and per-  
fect. A good many County Rights have been sold to  
extensive farms in the Western part of Canada, who  
manufactured a great many the last season, and a num-  
ber of rights have been disposed of to manufacturers in  
New York State. See advertisement in this paper.  
One of these Rakes may be seen by application at the  
office of the MICHIGAN FARMER.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

**J. BALLARD & SONS,  
NILES, MICH.,  
BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.**  
WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred  
Devon Bulls and Heifers, from three months to  
two years old. We invite especial attention to the fact  
that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their  
ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which  
enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal;  
that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every  
side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals,  
to importation from the most reliable herds in Eng-  
land.  
Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered  
on board the coast of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern  
Railroad free of charge. 24-3m

**SHORTHORN CATTLE.**  
I WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male  
and female. J. B. CRIPFEN.  
Coldwater, May 1, 1869. 15-4m

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK  
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding  
from the most valuable strains of blooded and  
tall bred trotting and road horses for several years, is  
now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock  
on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who  
desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he  
offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders  
to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses  
that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the  
western States. The list comprises colts from ten  
months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-  
quarter blood, and full bred trotting percentage on both  
sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and  
finest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found any  
where, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Bos-  
ton, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Hawk and Long  
Island Black Hawk, all of them re-  
markable for size, style and action.  
For further particulars address  
E. N. WILLCOX,  
April 4th, 1869. 14tf Detroit, Mich.

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY,.....WM. N. ELLIOTT.

REILLY & ELLIOTT,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

REILLY'S BADGER STATE

Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture

Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and

all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Pre-  
mium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall;  
also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.

White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich.,  
April 3, 1869. 15-6m

HOWE'S IMPROVED

HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!

THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont  
State Fair '67 and '68.

FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM at 18th different State Fairs.

SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute  
Fair, N. Y., 1859.

HOWE'S SCALES for ALL USES, have Great Simplicity  
Wonderful Accuracy.

Requires no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or  
on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: no Friction on Knife Edges; all  
friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States  
or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satis-  
faction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of  
trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Ver-  
mont State Fair, '59.

General Western Agent, 92 Main St.,  
44-47 Buffalo, N. Y.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE

different kinds of Drain Tile, at  
PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

346 AND 348 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Have Just Published,

VOLUME IX.—("Hayne to Jersey.")

OF THE  
NEW AMERICAN

CYCLOPEDIA:

A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge,

EDITED BY

GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHAS. A. DANA,

Assisted by a numerous and Select Corps of Writers.

The object of

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

is to exhibit, in a new condensed form, the present state

of human knowledge on every subject of rational inquiry

in SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE,

PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, POLITICS,

AGRICULTURE, MEDICINE, BIOGRAPHY,

COMMERCE, MATHEMATICS, TRAVELS,

MANUFACTURES, ASTRONOMY, MECHANICS,

LAW, HISTORY, CHEMISTRY,

MECHANICS, TRADE.

With this design, the numerous Encyclopedias, Dic-  
tionaries of special branches of study, and popular con-  
versations, Lexicons, in the English, French, and Ger-  
man languages, have, of course, been diligently consult-  
ed and compared. But the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA  
is not founded on any European model; in its plan and  
elaboration it is strictly original. Many of the  
subjects treated in this work have never before been  
treated in any other work, and its publication will  
enhance the value of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA  
as a Manual of Universal Reference. At the same time  
an entertaining style has been aimed at,  
whenever it would not interfere with more important  
considerations. Special care has been bestowed on the  
department of Living Biography.

In the preparation of the present volume, nearly a  
hundred collaborators have assisted, including persons in  
almost every part of the United States, in Great Britain,  
and on the Continent of Europe whose names have at-  
tained an honorable distinction, each in some special  
branch of learning. No restriction has been imposed on  
them, except that of abstineness from the expression of  
private dogmatic judgments, and from the introduction  
of sectarian comments, at war with the historical char-  
acter of the work. In this fact, it is hoped will be found  
a guarantee of the universality and impartiality of the  
NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, which, the Publishers  
do not hesitate to say will be superior in extent,  
variety and exactness of information to any similar pub-  
lication in the English language.

PRICE.—In Cloth, \$3; Library style, leather, \$3 50;  
half morocco, \$4; half Russia, extra, \$4 50.

Five volumes have already been issued, and the re-  
maining will be published as fast as they can be got  
ready.

W. M. B. HOWE, Agent for Detroit.

Booksellers desiring to act as agents, will please ad-  
dress the Publishers.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, - PROPRIETOR.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine

OFFICE REMOVED

FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM

No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK.

O. M. PARTIDGE, Gen'l Agent.

19tf Successors to L. D. & H. C. GRIGGS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, OF LAST YEARS

growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet

Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Dutton

Eight Sowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley

Penn. &c., at 108 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

Horse Powers, Thrashers and

Cleaners!

PITTS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 3

Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers,

Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour

Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Emery's Smith's

Shut Machines. PENFELDS,  
No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

The Superior Trotting Stallion,  
ROEBUCK ABDALLAH,

BRED from the purest Messenger stock, will stand this season at the stables of the subscriber on the Pontiac  
Road, at the Greenfield House, six miles from Detroit.

**TERMS, \$15 FOR THE SEASON.**

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH is a beautiful, bright chestnut horse, standing sixteen hands high, and of a particu-  
larly compact, strong muscular form, with his body set low on powerful limbs. For style and action this colt has  
no superior, and as he has never been used for stock purposes, but allowed to come to his present growth by ac-  
tive, useful farm and road stock, of superior size and quality, and with great action and speed on the road, he is  
offered to the public.

**PEDIGREE.**

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH will be five years old on the 5th of next June, and was bred from Abdallah Chief,  
a horse brought into this State at an expense of over \$2,000, in 1855. Abdallah Chief was by Abdallah; he by  
Mambrino; and he by imported Messenger. The dam of Abdallah Chief was the Mathew Barnes mare, (well  
known in New York,) by Phillips; her dam by Decatur by Henry, that ran against Eclipse; Phillips was by  
Duroc, his dam by imported Messenger.

The dam of Roebuck Abdallah is Lady Washington by the trotting stallion Washington, sire of Rose of  
Washington; he by Napoleon; he by Young Mambrino; he by Chancellor, out of a mare sired by imported Mes-  
senger; and he again by imported Messenger. Napoleon's dam was by Commander; he by Commander, he by  
imported Messenger. Commander's dam was by imported Light Infantry, said to have been by English Eclipse.

It will thus be seen that on both sides Roebuck Abdallah obtains as direct a descent from the celebrated Mes-  
senger as any horse can have at the present time.

Roebuck Abdallah will be limited to twenty-five mares only, in addition to the stock of the proprietor.  
For further particulars apply to  
G. F. LACEY,  
Greenfield, Wayne Co., Mich., April 4, 1869. 14 Near the Six Mile House, Pontiac Road.

MAGNA CHARTA,

WILL serve mares from the 20th of April to the 15th of July, at \$50 the season. A mare served and not pro-  
ving in foal can be returned the next season (or another in her place) without extra charge.

MAGNA CHARTA'S performances last season are unparalleled by any four year old. He trotted in June at  
the Utica Horse Show in 2:37 1/4, on a half mile track.

In August, at the Kent County Show, Grand Rapids, in 2:41 1/4, on a summer half mile.

At the National Fair at Chicago in 2:36, on a heavy half mile track (equalling the Great Western champion  
Reindeer in competition for the same premium).

At the Michigan State Fair beating stallions of all ages with ease in 2:46.

At the Kalamazoo Horse Show in October he made a third heat 2:38 1/4.

His mare and colts will be pastured at fifty cents a week.  
Coldwater, Mich., April 17, 1869. F. V. SMITH & CO.

1860. STONE PLOVER. 1860.

THIS IMPORTED thoroughbred horse will make his Fall season at Cooper's Corners, two miles west of Ply-  
mouth, Wayne county, Mich., commencing on the 15th of July.

**TERMS.**

STONE PLOVER is without exception the best bred horse in the United States, and stands at the lowest  
price, being \$30 for the season; the money to be paid at the time of service, or an approved note given for the  
amount.

Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All escapes and accidents to be  
at the risk of the owner.

**PEDIGREE AND HISTORY.**

Stone Plover was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, at Althorp in Northamptonshire, England, and  
was sold in the spring of 1859, to a gentleman in this State, at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851 to Count Btchyany, and never  
was out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England  
previous to his importation into Michigan.

Stone Plover was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby in 1843; his dam was Wrynec, by  
Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and of Princess, winner of the Oaks, and one of the most  
renowned sires of winners in Great Britain. Stone Plover was own brother to Stilton, winner of the Great Metro-  
politan Stakes at Epsom in 1852. Amongst his progeny may be named Bluebonnet, winner of the Derby in 1852  
and 1853, of the winner of the St. Ledger in 1853, and of Trampoline, the dam of Imp. Glencoe; Glencoe was out  
of Miss Poy by Walton, sire of Phantom, winner of the Derby in 1851, and of St. Patrick, the winner of the St.  
Leger in 1850. Walton was by the great St. Peter, bred by Lord Derby and winner of the Derby in 1757. The  
stock from whence the dam of Stone Plover was bred is thus shown to be in the first rank for stoutness and high  
breeding.

Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and is by Touchstone out of Emma by Whisker, the dam  
of imported Trustee. Touchstone is now 81 years old, and requires no comment, as his progeny by their unpar-  
alleled success bear testimony to the deserved repute in which he and his stock are held. Surplice, the winner  
of the great Derby and equally great St. Leger Stakes, now standing at \$260 per mare, and Newminster,  
winner of the St. Leger, at the same price. Amongst his progeny may be named Bluebonnet, winner of the  
Oaks, Mendicant, winner of the Oaks, Flatcatcher, Frognore, Lord of the Isles, Annandale, Storm, Touchwood,  
and others. Cotherstone, considered the best son of Touchstone, won more money for his owner as a three year  
old than any horse that had been bred up to that date. At New Market in